REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

57

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,095.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 16th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
„ Rutnagheree	17	„ Colombo	25
„ Vingorla	17	„ Galle	26
„ Goa	18	„ Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Madras	1
„ Mangalore	19	„ Coconada .. Feb.	2
„ Cannanore	20	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Calicut	21	„ Calingapatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Cochin	22	„ False Point	5
„ Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Guadur	20	„ Fao	3
„ Muscat	22	„ Bushire	5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	26	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Baharien	27	„ Muscat	14
„ Bushire	28	„ Guadur	16
„ Fao	30	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	30	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	31		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and fast sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1875, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jythapoor, Malvan, Vingorla, and Goa, Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE LOOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan.
BANGALORE	W. Soames	2063	500	18th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Suez, &c.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. East'y	2593	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, OR INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE First-class Steamer BLENHEIM, 2721 Tons Register, leaving about 25th instant, has comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

Cheap Passages can be arranged by applying to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched about 25th February. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

To be followed about 10th March by the magnificent new steamer HINDOO, 2,505 tons, with excellent accommodation, specially adapted for the Indian Trade, and expected to make the passage under 30 days.

Both steamers will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE of PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 7th January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer COLOMBO, 100 A1, at Lloyds, 1,948 Tons Register, 1,000 Horse Power, effective, Thomas McNabb, Commander (who has been long and favorably known in the East India trade) will be despatched about the 29th JANUARY. She is specially designed and built for the East India trade; has exceptionally good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, the Cabins being in a house on deck thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, including Railway Fare to any part of Great Britain or Ireland } Rs. 500

but exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had on board, at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE,

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 20th January 1875.
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	200,	on 5th February 1875.
Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	on 20th Feb. 1875.
Passenger Steamer ETTORE,	3,800,	400,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent first and second class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 17th Dec. 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 19th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee, Vingorla.
Rutnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract [with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewass or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs, one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—Captain A. VAN NORDON of the Ship STUART HAHNEMANN, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT Contracted by his CREW while the ship is in harbour, or for European General Hospital Expenses unless by his written order.

A. VAN NORDON, Master,
Ship Stuart Hahnemann.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ERLKING, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Erlking.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF 60-HORSE POWER HORIZONTAL ENGINE, &c., &c.

Under instructions from James Flynn, Esquire, Receiver to the Estate of the late Cavusjee Nanabhoy Davur, Esquire, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M. at Tardeo Bungalow, No. 34, opposite the Tardeo Chowkey.

1 Sixty-horse power Horizontal Engine by William Farburn & Co., lying in pieces with the foundation stones thereof and 2 cast-iron Girders, &c.

A quantity of Cast Iron.

About 1,800 square Marble Slabs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Gun in Case complete, with Electro-plated Cartridge Apparatus, Breech-loader P. F. 16 guage Dougall's lock-fast prize Gun, Rupees 200.

A Westley Richard's Rifle in Case complete, M. L. 12 gauge Double-barrelled Sporting, price Rs. 100.

Apply to the undersigned.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard and Collard, best Plated ware, handsome Crockery and rich cut Glassware, a Victoress Cooking Stove with Copper Boiler complete, a Brougham with a handsome fast-trotting Chesnut Australian Mare &c., &c., at Mahaluxmee, Breach Candy.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, cooking stove with copper boiler, carriage and horse, &c., the property of J. F. Hobson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased :

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 173 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows : On or towards the East by the house of Framjee Dosabhoy Mama, on or towards the West by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the North by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the South by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna ; and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Bhicajee Sons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 13—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, dhoties, chints &c.

Also, household furniture, the property of a gentleman, consisting of blackwood carved pier, dressing and washhand tables, ladies' work and breakfast table, circular table with marble top, drawing-room arm and without arm chairs, carved conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, glass-door book-cases, whatnots sideboard, round teapoys, tea caddy, wardrobe and presses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, carved child's cradles, carved easy chair with cushion, iron rocking and folding chairs, square writing table, clock bracket, blackwood and iron bedstead complete, rosewood cottage pianoforte, sewing machine, blackwood large partition screen, glass-door cupboard, bronze and plated single and double lights argand lamps, reading lamps, glass-bottom globe lamps, bird cages, buggy lamps, brass and silver time-pieces, picture in frames, alabaster, parian and chalk figures, few lots of glass and Poona figures, handsome green-bordered dinner set, liquor, wine, claret, champagne glasses, wine-water tumblers, ginger cups, sodawater tumblers, decanters, water craft, China dessert set, a set of silver spoons and forks, large musical box playing 24 airs with bells, drums, and songs, &c., &c.

Cases Australian butter in 2 lbs. and 7 lbs. tins.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 cases white-ground Prints of various patterns.
10 „ white Dhoties, 10 and 11 yards and 49 inches.

On account and at the risk of Ghella Heerjee

B and C over triangle and elephant within { 8007 / 8009/14 / 8017/18 } 9 Cases White Shirtings.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich cut glass-ware, best plated and porcelain wares, an English-built light double-seated open carriage by H. Novell Wimborne, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting young bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c, at No. 5, Marine Lines.

On THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., of Colonel W. RICE, proceeding to England ; full particulars whereof will shortly appear. Catalogues will be printed and the above will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS AND TONGUED AND GROOVED BOARDS.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana :—

About 100 Tons Teakwood Boards and Scantlings of various lengths and sizes.

Also 6 Tons of Tongued and Grooved Board 4 by 1½ in size and very suitable for flooring purposes.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tardeo.

On TUESDAY the 19th day of January instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tardeo, the household furniture, &c., of L. Tomlinson, Esq. ; full particulars whereof will appear hereafter. The furniture will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Few articles of office furniture, such as large and small writing tables with drawers, slopes and pigeon-holes, record presses, sample cupboards, full and medium size copying presses on stands, office chairs, shroff's benches, scales with weights, 1 Price's patent safe on stand, casks of insect powder, inkstands, &c.

An invoice of handsome Table Kerosine Lamps of sizes, handsome Porcelain, painted and gilt-bordered Coffee services.

At 1 P.M.

1 double-seated Phaeton.
A fine Milch Cow and Calf.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A Clayton and Co.'s patent Brick-making Machine.

The above machine and plan can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Sullamon Lutiff, the Mortgagor, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting in the east side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 105, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the compound wall of the oart of Aga Khan, on or towards the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road, on or towards the north by the house of Merwanjee Cawasjee Shroff, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Sullamon Essa and Essa Sullamon.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glass ware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and Sons (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a handsome English-built Brougham, a pair of serviceable grey Horses, &c, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., the property of the late Dr. A. Fitzpatrick.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1875.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, THREE OVERSEERS for Supervision of ROAD CONSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS, &c. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications accompanied by testimonials and references to be made to the undersigned without delay.

R. W. BOOTH,
Local Fund Engineer, Kattiawar.

Rajkote, 10th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. PELAYO are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January 1875. Agents.

NOTICE.—I hereby give NOTICE that a MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND will be held at this Office on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., precisely, when it will be proposed that the balance of Subscriptions collected in Bombay, now amounting to Rs. 19,000, be deposited with the New Bank of Bombay to the joint account of the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, and the Municipal Commissioner.

And that such amount remain in deposit as available at the discretion of those two officers in any future case of famine or other local or general calamity.

W. G. PEDDER, Chairman,
Eastern India Famine Relief Fund, Sub-Committee.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI GOOLBAI, the daughter of ANDHIAROO CURSETJEE BHIKHAJEE MUSSANEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell to BAI DINBAI, the daughter of MERWANJEE SHAPOORJEE MISTRY, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the undermentioned property, free from incumbrances. Any person having any claim whatever on the said property is requested to make the same known to me at my Office No. 13, Meadow Street, in the city of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof : otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 14th day of January 1875.

GHANDHIBHOY J. MODY,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Modykhana street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of House Assessment formerly under No. 872, but now under No. 31, and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 665, and bounded on the east by the Modykhana Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage and the house of Jesaram, watchmaker, on the north formerly by the house of Goolbai, widow, and now of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and on the south by the house, formerly belonging to Bai Meherbai, the daughter of Hormusjee Manockjee, but now belonging to the said Bai Dinbai.

NOTICE

TO SUBJECTS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE RESIDING IN INDIA.

IN pursuance of instructions conveyed to me by the I. and R. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, dated Vienna, 13th November 1874, all Austro-Hungarian subjects residing in the Presidency are hereby required to communicate to this Consulate or the Consular Agencies at Galle, Madras, Coconada, and the Consulates in Calcutta and Colombo, their present domicile, together with details of Marriages, Deaths, or Births in their respective Families, in order that extinct Titles to Austro-Hungarian Citizenship may be renewed and identity certified.

The consequences of any failure to comply with these instructions will rest with the parties themselves.

W. G. HALL,
I. and R. Consul.

I. and R. Consulate, Bombay, 12th January 1875.

ANZEIGE

AN DIE SICH ZUR ZEIT IN INDIEN AUFHALTENDEN K. U. K. OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHEN UNTERTHANEN.

ZUFOLGE Weisung des h. k. und k. Ministeriums der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten in Wien, datirt 13 November 1874, ergeht hiemit an alle k. k. Oesterreich-Ungarischen Unterthanen in Indien, und dieser Präsidentschaft speciel, die Aufforderung sich beim hiesigen Consulatsamte anzumelden, behufs Evidenzhaltung gegenwärtigen Familienbestandes, Erneuerung erloschener Bürgerrechtsdocumente und Registrirung der Geburten, Heirathen und Todesfälle zur Mittheilung an die Heimathsgemeinden.

Ausserhalb der Bombay Präsidentschaft wohnende Oesterreichungarische Unterthanen mögen sich je bei den k. k. Consulaten in Calcutta und Colombo, sowie den Consulatsagenten in Kurrachee, Galle, Madras, und Coconada anmelden.

Saumseilige haben sich allfällige Folgen selbst zuzuschreiben.

W. G. HALL,
K. & K. Consul.

K. K. Konsulat, Bombay, den 12 ten Januar 1875.

AVVISO

AGLI I. & R. CITTADINI AUSTRO-UNGARICI DOMICILATI NELLE INDIE.

IN conformità del l' ordinanza del l' eccelso i. e. r. Ministero degli affari esteri d. d. 13 Novembre 1874, Vengono invitati tutti i cittadini Austro-Ungarici qui domiciliati di presentarsi in quest' I. & R. Consolato, allo scopo di costatare le alterazioni successe nello stato delle loro rispettive famiglie, di rinnovare i loro documenti scaduti nonche vidimare i non estinti, di portare a conoscenza di quest' I. & R. Consolato per la debita annotazione, eventualmente comunicazione alle antorità interne, i casi di nascità, morte e matrimonio successi nelle rispettive famiglie di cittadinanza Austro-Ungarica.

Sono quindi invitati tutti i Cittadini Austro-Ungarici attrovantisi attualmente nelle Indie di conformarsi scrupulosamente e con ogni sollicitudine a questa ordinanza del l' eccelso I. & R. Ministero delle affari esteri, altrimenti dovranno loro stessi attribuirsi le conseguenzi legali della trascurazione e negligenza di questi loro doveri qual cittadini Austro-Ungarici.

W. G. HALL,
I. & R. Consul.

I. & R. Consulato, Bombay, il 12 Gennajo 1875.

PATENT EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

	Per dozen Rs.
SHERRY—Reform	15
„ Virgin	17
„ Diamond	21
„ Amontillado	28
PORT—Double Diamond	22
CATALAN—White	15
„ Red	15
CLARET—St. Julien	21
HOCK—Rudesheim	23
„ Nierstein	19
CHABLIS—Superior	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	32
„ Pints	17
MOSELLE—Quarts	30
„ Pints	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	19
„ Raynard's	27
WHISKEY—Fine Old Irish	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped	Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto	„ 28 „
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen	„ 30 „
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine	„ 36 „
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to	„ 40 „
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints	„ 15 „

HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON, Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
December 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a PANTHER, 4 years old. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AN OFFICER from Bengal wishes to recommend his Bearer, to any one proceeding to Cawnpore or Lucknow. Address Colonel, care of Mr. Rowell, Waverley Hotel.

WANTED.

PRESS READER (CHIEF) WANTED. Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES OF
JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS AND COLLARD AND COLLARD.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT AND APPURTENANCE,
NEW SHEET MUSIC AT ENGLISH PRICES,
ROMAN AND OTHER, VIOLIN, GUITAR, TENOR AND VIOLINCELLO STRINGS.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOFORTES.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES by BROADWOOD or COLLARD, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500.

SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTES by COLLARD, BROADWOOD or STODDART, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750.

SOLID MAHOGANY SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES, Rs. 450.

FULL GRAND PIANOFORTES by COLLARD, BROADWOOD, and ERARD, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

BROADWOOD'S CELEBRATED COTTAGE GRANDS, made specially for India with IRON FRAME, Rs. 900.

⁂ These Instruments cost 85 Guineas at the makers : they are full compass and solid mahogany. We would caution the public that no 6 octave Instruments of Broadwood's have Iron Frames.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 octaves, suitable for Schools	Rs. 80
Solid Oak, for Choir practice with the new broad reed	„ 100
Solid Oak, double blowers, 5 octaves, with the new broad reed, expression stop, suitable for Chapels	„ 140
Solid Oak, 5 octave, two blowers, broad reed, 7 stops, viz.: Expression, Flute, Voix Celeste, Tremolo, Cor Anglais, Sourdine, Forte	„ 275
Solid Oak Church Harmonium, extra power, stops as above, with the addition of Musette and Voix Celeste	„ 600
Solid Oak, extra finished, 5 octaves, broad reed, double blowers, 10 stops, viz., Flute, Clarionett, Tremolo, Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Sourdine, Forte (treble), Forte (bass), Expression, and Grand Jeu	Rs. 360
Solid Oak Church Harmonium, extra finished, 5 octaves, 2 blowers, knee swell, latest improvements, 14 stops, viz. :—Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Hautbois, Tremolo, Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Basson, Sourdine, Forte (Treble), Forte, (bass) Expression, and Grand Jeu	„ 475

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Mason and Hamlin's American Organ, style T., with automatic Swell, Fan Tremolo, patent Resonant case, five stops, viz., Vox Humane, Flute, Melodia, Diapason, Viola	Rs. 450
American Organ without stops, in Mahogany or Walnut case with knee swell	„ 200
American Organ in Walnut Resonant cases, Fan Tremolos, nine stops, viz, Vox Humane, Flute, Clarionett, Principal (treble), Principal (bass), Sub Bass, Forte (treble), Forte (bass), Melodia, and with knee swell	Rs. 550
American Organ, Walnut Resonant Case, with four stops, viz, Voix Celeste, Diapason, Tremolo, Forte, and knee swell	„ 300

VIOLINS, complete	Rs. 10 to 150	ACCORDIONS	Rs. 14 to 35
GUITARS	„ 12 to 75	FLUTINAS	„ 20 to 40
BANJOS	„ 10 to 45	CORNOPEANS	„ 40 to 55
FLUTES	„ 15 to 100	BALLAD HORNS	„ 60 to 115
MUSICAL BOXES	„ 30 to 100	FLAGEOLETS	„ 4 to 10
MELODIONS	„ 9 to 15	POST HORNS	„ 6 to 15
MINIFLUTES	„ 30 to 50	FAIRY BELLS	„ 7 to 15
TAMBOURINES	„ 3 to 12	CASTANETS AND BONES	„ 3 to 10
CONCERTINAS (English)	„ 75 to 150	VIOLIN BOWS	„ 3 to 10
Ditto (German, Anglo-German)	„ 10 to 45	TRIANGLES	„ 3 to 10

REPAIRS TO ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS BY EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS TUNED BY CONTRACT.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS. BOMBAY.

VIÂ BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO
PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
"en route" TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits Rs. 10 to	17 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Overland do	25 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Partmanteaux or	12 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
Warm do	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Overland Trunks	23 0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Solid Leather Trunks	49 0	Soap, Three Tablets for	1 8
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cotton Socks	9 8	Extra Large do.	75 0	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Warm do.	15 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Tooth Brush Cases	0 14
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Nail Brushes	0 14
White do	22 8	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Flannel do Shrunk	49 0	Pin Scarfs	1 0	Courier Bags	6 12	Hat Brushes	1 8
Silk and Wool	52 0	Sailors Knot	1 12	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Under Vests	14 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Money Belts	3 8	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Do. Pants	24 0	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Sleeping Suits, each {	6 8 to 17 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Shoe Horns	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Marsella Quilts	12 8	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Hand Mirrors	2 3
Travelling Caps	3 8	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Travelling Hats	5 0	Blankets, each	9 8	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Tooth Paste	1 4
		Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15 0	Travelling do.	2 0	Tooth Picks, Box	0 8
		Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8	Air Pillows	6 0		
				Portable Baths for Travellers } from	30 0		

To be obtained, Ready for Immediate Use, from
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk each	6 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour each	5 0
Badham's English Cambric neat Patterns	4 0
Badham's fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs each	3 12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts each	5 0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts, each	7 8 to 9
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns, well shrunk each	8 8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes each	9 0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or neat Fancy Stripes each	12 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Suit.
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Pattern	7 8
Oxford Cloth, cool and absorbing	11 0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best spun silk for comfort	11 0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk	18 0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns	18 0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours	19 0
Spun silk, these are delightfully cool	26 0

PYJAMAS.

	Each.
Striped Cambric	3 8
Best French Cambric	4 0
Best Oxford Cloth	5 5
Best wove Flannel	9 0
Best silk and wool	9 8
Best spun silk	12 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours	11 0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes	20 0
Fancy striped Flannels, a large selection	20 0
Printed Cashmere	20 0

BLANKETS AND RUGS.

	Rs. a.
Fine White Blankets, large size real Bath, from per pair Rs. 22 to	30 0
Fine Scarlet, large size, manufactured from picked wool, well suited for Travellers per pair	25 0
Extra large do. do. „	30 0
Alpaca or Mohair double Rugs, colours or reversible Tigers.. 20 to	25 0
Fine Austrian Rugs, a variety of colours, very soft and light, large sizes	30 0
The Sandringham Rug, very light and warm, made from the best picked wool, in neat colours	38 0
Witney Rugs, plain Grey ; these are made long and wide in proportion, recommended for Travellers and district use 10 8 to	15 0
Scotch Mauds, fancy colours and Heather mixtures, from	15 8

TOWELS.

	Dozen.
Best Huckaback, with borders, strong and durable	10 to 12 8
Christy's best Toilet Towels, ready for immediate use	12 0
Bath do. do. 12 0 to	25 0
Brown Turkish, Medium size	25 0
White Turkish, the best towel made	25 0
Baden-Baden	28 0
Toilet White Turkish	22 0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of :—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques,
Cambrics, Grenadines, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths, New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN;
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12	„ 100
Pyramidal 16	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from, 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited, has been formed in Shares of 150 each, with an influential Board of Directors. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Applications for Shares should be made at an early date.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING, AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL OF RUPEES ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE (Rs. 125) per Share on the Shares of the above Company has this day been made payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on or before FRIDAY, the 15th day of January 1875. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of Calls not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 26, Shamajee Hussajee Street, Bombay, 16th December 1874.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL

SHIPPING, FORWARDING,
CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.
Offices.—6, Church Lane, Bombay.

Messrs. CURRANEE & Co. have the honor to inform Residents at out-stations that they are prepared to undertake to land—ship—clear from Custom House, and forward to any parts of India or Europe, with quick dispatch, and at low charges, all goods and packages entrusted to their care.

Invoices collected against delivery of goods, Commissions executed, and miscellaneous supplies of every description carefully selected for private Families, Regimental Messes, &c., and Agency business in general transacted in a most expeditious manner.

C. & Co. having had considerable experience in these special branches of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

Agents & Correspondents throughout the Presidencies.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 687 of 1868.

PANDOORUNG RAGOBA of Bombay Hindoo, inhabitant residing in Ballajee Shamshett Street, out of the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

CHUNDOO RAGHUNATHJEE and RAMCRUSTNA NARAYEN respectively Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, the former residing at Girgaum and the latter at the aforesaid Ballajee Shamsett Street ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 23rd day of November last, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendants.

To be sold on the premises.

On FRIDAY, the 15th day of January next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land with a messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate in the subdistrict of Mandvee in Balljee Shamsett street without the Fort and assessed under No. 14, and bounded on the north by Balljee Shamsett Street, on the south by a sweepers' passage, on the east by the house of Crustna Muckondjee, and on the west by property of Moroba Fukoorjee, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ramcrustna Narayen.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2, all that piece or parcel of land with a messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 163 ; and bounded on the North by the house of Khatao Muckoonjee, on the South by the property of Collett, on the East by the Breach Candy Road and on the West by the property of the said Khatao Muckundjee and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the defendant Chundoo Raghoonathjee. It was ordered that the said Plaintiff should recover from the said Defendants the sum of Rupees Six thousand, one hundred and thirty-two, annas thirteen and pies two for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees Three hundred and Nineteen and annas two for costs, which said debt interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rupees Six thousand four hundred and fifty-one, annas fifteen and pies two and further interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent per annum until payment thereof by the said Defendants.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd December 1874.

Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 14th JANUARY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton market was reported by Reuter steady, sales 20,000 bales, Fair Oomrawuttee on the spot being quoted at an advance of 1/16d. per lb. Arrivals, however, were reported inactive and private telegrams in some cases gave the tone at the close weaker.

This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 14,000. New York prices unchanged.

The American figures are as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Wednesday's receipts	10,000	26,000	22,000
„ Exports to U. K.	......	10,000	19,000
Five days' receipts	58,000	105,000	87,000
„ Exports to U. K.	18,000	49,000	60,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,260,000	2,176,000	1,954,000
„ Exports to U. K.	841,000	727,000	705,000

The general produce markets yesterday were unaltered.

A reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to 4 per cent. is advised in this morning's message. Consols are quoted at 92⅜; French Rentes at 100¼. Bar Silver has advanced to 57⅜d. per oz.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris announces that a new City of Paris loan for 220 millions of francs will be issued immediately in bonds of 500 francs bearing interest at the rate of 20 francs on each, in other words 4 per cent. The issue price is not yet fixed. Subscription lists will be issued here by the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris next week.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day, no great amount of private bills having been offered, and on the other hand the demand for Bank Bills has been extremely limited. The feeling, however, has been decidedly firm, and rates in some instances are the turn in favor of buyers. We quote :

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10 3/16 to 7/32d	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10⅝ to 11/16d.	„
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 10⅝d.	„
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 10 11/16d.	„

On Calcutta there is still little or nothing doing and rates are quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet. Fours may be quoted at Rs. 102 to ⅛, Fours and half Rs. 103, Fives and a half Rs. 108⅜.

The Share Market is steady, but only a very moderate business, is passing and values with few exceptions are unaltered.

A strong demand has again been experienced for Cotton to-day, and dealers have advanced their prices quite Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. A large business has been done in Oomrawuttee descriptions at about Rs. 183 to Rs. 185 for Good Fair, and Rs. 188 to Rs. 190 for Akote. Ginned Broach can scarcely be bought in any quantity, the large contracts made in advance keeping sellers quite out of the market. New Mowa Bhownuggur March delivery is quoted at Rs. 185 and April at Rs. 182 per candy with few sellers.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2-8-9 to £2-10 for ready steamers, the tonnage now on the berth being more than sufficient for present requirements, but in forward loading there is no change. By sail £2-2-6 to £2 3 9 are the rates for immediate shipment, but iron ships for April loading are wanted at £2 10s., the Blair Athol having been fixed to-day on these terms.

The PIECE GOODS market has been closed, owing to the death of Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, and from first hands there has consequently been little doing, but prices have an upward tendency.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE RUBTINAS, 646 tons, Captain J. G. Dahlberg, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cutch (January 9th) with a general cargo and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. INDIA, 656 tons Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Katawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and seventy deck passengers.

THE S S. PELAYO, 1,294 tons, Captain A. Beith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 12th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and Mr. Dunlop as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. ERL KING, 1,707 tons, Captain W. H. Pears, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Glasgow (December 6th), brought the following cargo :—18 casks paints, 616 plates spelter, 617 packages merchandise, 42 cases wine, 324 cases wine and spirit, 150 boxes red wine, 32 boxes iron casting, 695 packages and 70 hogsheads beer, 1,437 and 160 packages pipes, 205 packages tubes, 10 bales twist, 5 packages stores, 4, packages utensils, 96,500 bricks, 20 hogsheads porter, 46 cases tabacco pipes, 53 hogsheads earthenware, 20 bales colored yarn, 32 bundles iron casting, 207 casks fire clay, 4 boxes muslin, and some other packages machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Oorun (s)	Baker........	Mandvee, Jany 9.
	Gulianar	Nacoda	Damaun, Jany 1.
14	Pelayo (s)	Beith	Liverpool, Dec 12.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson ..	Kurrachee, Jany 11.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Elizabeth	Narbett	Rangoon.

The barque Rubtinas, Dahlberg, to Rangoon, obtained he port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, to Coast & Cutch.
Ship Kate Gregory, to Rangoon via Kurrachee.
Steamer India, to K. Coast & Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.
10 Mirzapore (s) ....Parish ....Southampton, Dec 3.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.
8 Cheops .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.
8 Zenobia .... Penang.
9 Abyssinia (s) .... Port Blair.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 100 barrels green copperas, R L Southern and Co ; 16 cases porter, Aderjee Dorabjee.
Atalanta s, 100 bundles hoop iron, Temuljee Merwanjee.
Vixon s, 201 bundles hoop iron, Tyabally Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder, 20 casks beer, Pyramjee Shapoorjee ; 100 boxes old tom, Hajee Currim and Co.
Columbo s, 26 packages papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 76 cases clocks, Hassun Dada ; 23 cases clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee ; 119 cases brandy, and 20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Wimbledon s, 12 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 42 bales papers, and 30 cases wine, A C Gumpert.

FROM GENOA.

Asia s, 6 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co,
India s. 175 cases brandy C E Mitchell and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Bulwark, 125 cwts galls. Poonjee Dewraz ; 45 bales cotton, Cader bhoy Habibula ; 150 bales cotton, H Clason & Co ; 312½ cwts myrabolams, Dayal Dharsey ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Rawchund Moruth ; 46 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee & Co.
Valkaryen, 250 cwts myrabollams, Balli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hector s, 150 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 40 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 42 bales wool, Cursondass Cullianjee ; 55 bales cotton, Khetsey Poonja ; 5 cases peacock feather, Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy.
Nyanza s, 600 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Jewraj Ballo ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brother ; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Suteuer & Co
Palestine s, 40 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 14 bales cotton, Bechordass Ambaidass ; 65 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co.
Blenheim s, 59 cwts hemp, Huridass Cuturbhoy ; 130 bales cotton, Jairaz Muckenjee ; 10 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo ; 38 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Bechordass Ambidass ; 82 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund ; 272 cwts bones, Volkart Brothers ; 412½ cwts gall, Jaitha Purshotum ; 79 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber.
Colombo s, 900 cwts wheat, Hajee Allarakia Hajee Essac ; 37 bales wool, Premjee Peraz ; 64 bales wool, Ebram Noordin ; 200 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co ; 200 bales cotton ; J C Bushby and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 100 bales, cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 65 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia ; 23 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 482½ cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo ; 324 cwts gingerseed. Rhemoobhoy Mahomed.
Atalanta s, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 11 bales hides, A Ahmed ; 750 cwts rapeseed Ewart, Latham & Co ; 500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 22 chests tea, Forbes & Co ; 16 bales hides and skins, R G Mahomed ; 31 cases fishmaws, M Allana.
Bangalore s, 560 cwt gall, Dewjeebhoy Mahomed ; 1 case Peacock feathers, Vinay & Co ; 12 bales hides and skins, A Ahmed ; 113 pieces and 4 bundles E teeth, Mahamedjee Adomjee ; 7 bundles silk, D G H Sons & Co ; 159 cases olibanum and 14 cases mother of pearl shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 1 box sandlewood oil, Vinay & Co ; 108 cases olibanum, A Munjee ; 7 cases chundroos, J Peerbhoy ; 2 cases gum, D Mamon ; 20 bales hides and skins, Abdoola Sheriff ; 102 cases olibanum, F M Dama ; 152 cases olibanum and 9 cases gum, L Khaney and D Moomen ; 144 packages ginger, 223 bags coffee and 189 packages cinnamon, P & O Co ; 5 bales fishmaws and 26½ cwts ginger, M Nuthoo ; 6 cases chundroos, K Nansey ; 62 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes & Co ; 13½ cwts false mace, Goculdass Keeramund.

FOR HAVRE.

Sagamore, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Bangalore s. 200 bales cotton, Vinay & Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 200 bales cotton. A Kunkler & Co ; 300 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 250 bales cotton, E Spiuner & Co ; 200 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts wheat, W Nicol & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co ; 140 bales cotton, Takersey Jeevraz.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s. 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s, 6 boxes gold and silver coins, the French Bank ; 250 cwts gingellyseed, Ball Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Fern Tower s, 119 packages olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 207 cwts googul, Fuddoo Ramany ; 59 packages red raisin, Merally Nuthoo ; 400 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 30 bags soowa seed Merally Nuthoo ; 5 cases peacock feather, Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following memorandum has been issued by the Brigadier General Commanding the Poona Division:—The Brigadier General Commanding having now received all reports from the Officers Commanding at the field manœuvres on 6th instant and also from the umpires, thinks it well to call attention to a few salient points as noted by them and by himself.

1. In the first instance the videttes of the Defending Force should have been much further advanced owing to the nature of the ground. To the North of the old Nuggur road the ground falls Northward and videttes posted there would have commanded a view for a great distance. They were, however, placed South of the ridge and their view obstructed by it. The attacking force was thus enabled to make all their dispositions and even their first advance to that ridge unseen.

2. The ground also to the left of the defenders was unwatched and an attacking force might have got round by the West.

3. More than once Troops were drawn up behind Batteries in action. This must manifestly be studiously avoided, every shot passing the battery fired on, would have great chance of striking troops in that position.

4. The Infantry on both sides when under fire at times moved so deliberately, and when at the halt were in many instances so exposed to view that great loss must have been inflicted on them, the directions given in G. O. C. No. 105 of 1874 require to be carefully worked out. The Brigadier General trusts that most officers will have observed for themselves the errors as they arose, for he is satisfied that it is from such observation that most instruction is obtained.

5. The usual difficulties in practices of this nature as regards the loss inflicted or sustained, of course presented themselves and a want of assistant umpire was felt.

6. It should be remembered that artillery firing from the front or flank of a village is supposed to be defending it under cover of its buildings prepared for defence the same way as are the Infantry whose arms are piled in front of it.—To establish this right it is only necessary for the village to have been in possession of the holders a sufficient length of time, a question for the decision of the umpires.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 13.

Bird, Lieut Col, Bombay 10th Regt. N. L. I., on duty, from Sholapore.
Shirreff, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, to appear before a Med. Board, from Morar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 13th January 1875.

With reference to G G O No 256 of 1868, Government has been Govt Resolution No pleased to sanction the issue of 50 rounds 4,888 30th Dec 1874. of small arm blank ammunition annually for the rank and file of Garrison batteries of Artillery in addition to the amount now allowed for recruits.

Lieut Col H K Bushe, Infantry, is placed on general duty, Malligam.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Capt and Adjt C Thornhill (6th Bgde) to England. for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

28th Regiment N I—Capt W E Simpson, 1st Wing Subn. to remain in Bombay, from 9th Jany to 8th Feb 1875, in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 14.)

H M's Govt having approved of the appointment of Col G R S Burrows to be Qr Mr Genl of the Army from the 28th Sept 1874, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of Bgdr-Genl on that officer.

Capt R C Hutchinson, Madras Genl List, Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

Capt H H D Owen, Cadre Second Light Cavalry, Third Squadn Officer, Poona Horse.

Maj H N Noble, BI S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from the 1st March next.

Lieut-Col A Davidson, R E, Controller of P W Accounts.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval. Lieut (Brev Capt) Charles Crawford Yates Butler, S C, 6th Jany 1875.

In continuation of G G O No 539 of 1874, the following is published for general information :—

1st—Compensation for riding pantaloons for mounted men, when they are not issued in kind, will be paid at the following monthly rates, as laid down in Appendix D to Clause 2 of Army Circulars of 1st Jany 1874 :—

British Cavalry.

Staff Serjeants	Serjeants	Rank and File.
0 13 4	0 11 4	0 10 8

Royal Artillery.
Horse and Field Artillery—

Staff Serjeants	Serjeants	Rank and File.
0 11 4	0 11 4	0 10 0

2nd—Spurs will be issued by the Ordnance Department, and accounted for to the Ordnance Examiner as heretofore.

The services of Lieut G W Sawer, H M's 6th N I, having been placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Comst Dept, that Officer is attached to that Dept as a probationer.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Hexton, Asst Consvr of Forests in Sind, is promoted from the second to the first grade.

Mr R E Candy, Actg First Asst Colr of Kaladgi, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, from the 29th March next, he is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days.

Mr J M Graves, Depy Colr in Sind, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate. for one year, he is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Surgn H Cook, Civil Surgn, Kaira, having returned from furlough to Europe on 25th ultimo, has been allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days from that date.

The services of Surgn-Maj E H R Langley have been placed at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief from the 9th Dec 1874, on which date he gave over charge of the Civil duties at Ratnagiri.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj A T Mander, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr Khandesh, from Mr C B Braham, on the 23rd Nov 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd John Paton, Asst Chaplain, Church of Scotland, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to resign the Service from the 11th Nov 1874.

The Revd J H T Blunt, M A, having on the 10th Dec 1874 completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from the 11th idem.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The following arrangement is sanctioned :—

Mr M Bean, First Officer of the Steam Vessel "Dalhousie" (on being relieved of the temporary Command of the "Comet"), rejoined his own Vessel on the 30th Nov 1874.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr T Taylor received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnagiri on the 4th instant.

Major A W Macnaghten, Supt of the Yerrowda Central Jail, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Lieut William Loch, 2nd Regt Sind Horse, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class.

Messrs W Lee Warner and J Nuget respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Under Secy to Govt in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Depts, and of Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations on the 11th instant.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr A Wingate, Mag of the first class in the District of Satara, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes in the talukas which are placed in his revenue charge.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, Actg Second Asst Collr in the Surat District, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Jan. 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Jan. 26 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respete both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday ....Jan. 18		Monday.......................Jan	25
		„ ....Feb	1

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia..	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday ....Jan.	18	Monday..........................Mar.	15
„ ....Feb.	15	„ ....April	12
		„ ....May	10

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

To Kurrachee.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

To Calcutta touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, touching at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	0-30 AM.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, ...	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch...............	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ¼ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MENESSE—January 14th, at the Retreat, Byculla, Camille Horrocks Menesse, the beloved son of Mr. C. Menesse, aged 17 years, of typhoid fever. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACEWEN—January 10th, at No 10, Middleton Row, the wife of R S T MacEwen, Esq , of a son.

DEATH.

OLIVER—January 10th, at Cachar, G. J. Oliver, Esq., Attorney at-Law.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875.

MULHARRAO GAEKWAR has ceased, for the present, to reign at Baroda ; nor will he be restored to the exercise of Sovereign power till he has freed himself from the suspicion of having "instigated the attempt to administer poison "to Colonel Phayre, the late British Resident "at His Highness's Court." The Government of India has not chosen to take upon itself the judicial office of pronouncing a decided opinion whether Mulharrao is guilty or innocent of the crime laid to his charge ; it merely declares, in its Proclamation, that evidence has been adduced which establishes a *prima facie* case against him, and that he must therefore be reduced to the condition of a private person till he has been put on his trial and has cleared himself in open court of an offence amounting to high treason against Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Cautiously as this part of the proclamation is worded, we observe with gratification that the Government of India does not mean to rest satisfied with the mere dethronement of a Prince accused of trying to murder its representative, and that Mulharrao, instead of being allowed to live in luxurious retirement, will be arraigned before a properly constituted Court of Justice, and, if he be found guilty, sentenced to suffer the punishment which the greatness and the audacity of such a crime demand. If Mulharrao can rebut, to the satisfaction of impartial judges, the evidence of his accusers, the Proclamation holds out to him, not indeed the promise that he personally will be restored to the throne—for such a termination of the drama would, we imagine, be in any case out of the question—but the hope that he will still be allowed to nominate his successor. So far as Mulharrao is concerned, therefore, we can have nothing more to say, either good or ill, till his fate is settled by the judges whom the Government of India may appoint to try him. He is now a helpless prisoner in the hands of the British authorities ; and in such a position he is entitled to the forbearance which might be fairly denied him while he sat on the throne.

It is natural that, till Mulharrao's fate is sealed, the administration of the Gaekwar's territories should be confided to Sir Lewis Pelly, who is already on the spot, instead of being entrusted to a Board of Commissioners. Sir Lewis already understands what administrative reforms are imperatively necessary at Baroda, and he may be relied upon to introduce them without delay, and with the least possible degree of friction. It would appear that Sir Lewis has succeeded in gaining the confidence of all classes at Baroda, and the copious telegram from our special correspondent which we publish this morning shows that the transfer of the administration from the Gaekwar has been accomplished without any disturbance of the tranquillity of the city. To constitute a "Regency" at present would be impossible ; for a Regent must rule in the name of a lawful Sovereign, and no heir to Mulharrao has yet been recognised by the British Government. There is now an interregnum at Baroda, the Paramount Power having suspended the ordinary course of administration, and Sir Lewis Pelly may be considered to have been invested with the powers of a Dictator, to maintain order and see that justice is fairly administered till the time comes for organizing a new form of government.

We cannot pretend to be surprised at, however deeply we may regret, the determination of the Viceroy in Council to pledge himself beforehand that, whatever administrative changes may be carried into effect at Baroda, the future form of government shall at all events be a monarchy under the rule of a prince of the Gaekwar family. Lord Northbrook has evidently made up his mind to observe with the utmost strictness the letter of the Queen's Proclamation guaranteeing to Native Princes their rights as rulers of independent States ; and so intent is he on not increasing the territory belonging to the Queen of England by so much as a single acre, that he even promises the people of Baroda to provide them with a native ruler before he knows that anyone can be found with the slightest pretension to a legitimate title to succeed Mulharrao. The pledge given in yesterday's Proclamation that a native government shall be re-established is certainly guarded by clauses which will enable the British Government to keep any future Gaekwar under tolerably close supervision and to limit his powers of doing mischief. But what security is really derived from such checks, unless a native ruler is willing to be an absolute cipher ? There is not a Native State in India which is not a hot-bed of intrigue, and which does not cause the Supreme Government ceaseless anxiety. It is in the nature of things that this should be so, and that the Mahratta princes in particular should be unable to forget the comparatively recent glories of their race, and to reconcile themselves to the irksome task of playing subordinate parts in a new imperial system. Lord Dalhousie's maxim, that the English Government in India ought to avail itself of every fair opportunity to consolidate its empire by the absorption of the remaining native states, still embodies a wise principle of policy ; and the only question that ought to be considered is, whether such opportunities of annexation as present themselves from time to time can be fairly made use of or not. We pointed out in a former article that the text of the Queen's Proclamation does not absolutely forbid the Viceregal Government ever to annex any more territory ; and it would be impossible to wish for a better chance of acquiring a new province in a justifiable manner than that which Mulharrao has provided. We grant that the decision to put the Gaekwar on his trial like an ordinary criminal lessens the weight of an argument we advanced the other day—that to deprive a native Prince of his kingdom, while permitting his child or adopted child to succeed him, is not a punishment of sufficient severity to prevent the repetition of treasonable offences. It has been the common talk of Bombay for some weeks past that Mulharrao laughed at threats of dethronement, because he felt confident that his child by Luxmeebaee would be recognised as his heir, while he would be left at liberty to enjoy himself for the rest of his life as a wealthy monarch retired from business. It is not, however, at all likely that other native princes will be tempted to try what they can do in the way of poisoning British Residents if the Gaekwar is sentenced to transportation for the crime of which he is accused. But we really do not know how the Government of India is to get over the difficulty of finding a suitable heir to the Baroda Kingdom. It will hardly recognize a pretender of mature years, for it is anxious to take the administration of the country into its own hands for a sufficient length of time to let Baroda be completely purged of its own uncleanness. But it would be ridiculous to let Mulharrao adopt a child, and so much doubt seems to hang over the legitimacy of the infant of which he claims the paternity that the ceremony of adoption would probably be required to make good the claim. If we suppose, however, that an heir is found of sufficiently tender years, so as to enable the Government of India to fulfil its favourite design of taking over the management of the State during a long minority, can the policy of annexation, we would ask, be a worse thing than the cowardly and hypocritical policy of professing extreme respect for the rights of native Princes, and at the same time seizing the management of their territories for twenty years at a time ? It is a curious fact that the *people* of Native States are not in any way referred to in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. We may assume, however, that the Paramount Power owes a duty to the people ; but how could our Government show a more cynical disregard for the wishes and interests of the inhabitants of Baroda than by administering the country till Mulharrao's son grows up and then handing it over to him to do what he likes with ?

NOTE OF THE DAY.

YAKOOB KHAN, the Yarkundee nobleman, whom our Lahore correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, spoke of as staying in that city for a few days, has taken up his residence there at a house, which was formerly the MacLeod Hotel, opposite the Mochee Gate of the city, and may, we hear, be seen at times driving about the station with the officials whose duty it is to attend to him. Every attention seems to have been paid to his comfort on the journey along the Trunk Road—so much so that several travellers have been put to great inconvenience, owing to the dawk bungalows having been set apart for his exclusive use. We have not been able to ascertain upon what mission Yakoob Khan is proceeding to Europe, but we learn that, although he will visit London, he is not going to St. Petersburg. The main goal of his journey is said to be Constantinople—and it is added that an important part of his business there is to induce the Sultan to allow his master, the Ameer of Yarkund, to erect a caravanserai in Mecca. Yakoob Khan will, it is believed, also visit Mecca under any circumstances.

A CRUEL PROCEEDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A statement published yesterday says, that while a man was at work at the new Sailors' Home, he fell from the scaffolding, was seriously hurt, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Consider, Sir, that in taking this poor sufferer to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital he was carried past the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and more than a mile beyond over bad roads. Time was thus lost and probably serious injury and unnecessary pain inflicted upon this unfortunate. Why he was not taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital is a question that should be asked. I much fear that this is not the only instance in which the near hospital is shunned and the distant hospital sought. It is too horrible to suppose that this is done designedly ; it must be brutal ignorance alone. And yet the police ought to know better.

This is a fine case for the new society for the prevention of cruelty to animals to prosecute somebody.

14th January. A READER.

BOMBAY.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.—This Company, we learn, has added to its live stock by the purchase of forty fresh Australian Horses.

MR. F. H. SOUTER, who proceeded to Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy regarding Baroda affairs, is expected to return to Bombay tomorrow.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—This Court will be closed to-day and to-morrow, and the cases on its file will be disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court.

PARSEE MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The son of our worthy Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, will be married to-day to the daughter of Mr. Sorabjee Sharpoorjee Bengalie.

ACCIDENT.—A Municipal water cart driver named Gopall Seevah accidentally fell off his cart on Wednesday, and one of the wheels passed over and fractured his right leg. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Succuram Thootaree the verdict recorded being that death was caused by deceased having committed suicide by taking an over dose of opium."

THE LATE MR. SOONDERDASS MOOLJEE.—The offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. were closed yesterday, out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, whose death we announced in our yesterday's issue.

ASSAULT.—Two Italians, named Antone and Louis Coute, were yesterday fined Rs. 10 each at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting one Mulkoo Heerapa, a liquor shop-keeper on the Duncan Road.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A Quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M. The appointment of a Chairman for the ensuing year, with other matters, will be considered.

THEFT ON BOARD.—Henry Brown, a Warrant Officer of H. M.'s steamer Daphne, reported to the Police on Wednesday the theft of a silver watch, open faced, by Benson, No. 3805, with a gold chain and locket attached of the value of Rs. 85, alleged to have been stolen from a table in complainants Cabin on board the vessel.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A Hindoo named Khundo Bagoo was, on Wednesday, knocked down by a passing cart laden with wood. One of the wheels went over the unfortunate man's left leg causing a compound fracture a little above the ankle. The man was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was deemed necessary to amputate the leg.

BURGLARY.—Gus Synd Mahomed Synd Boothajee residing on the Jail Road reported to the Police on Wednesday that some person had entered his house during his absence, by breaking open the back door, and forcibly opening his box had stolen therefrom currency notes, wearing apparel, and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 148.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th January, are, 405, being 8 less than in the preceding week 56 less than the total of the week ending 13th January 1874, and 53 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 280 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

THEFT OF POULTRY.—One Antone de Souza, a Goanese cook, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing duck the property of one Mr. Edingstone, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes. A Hindoo, named Bhanna Bhogia, was also convicted by the same Magistrate yesterday of stealing fourfowls, the property of one Bazonjee Byramjee and was sentenced to one months rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN A TRAMWAY CAR.—One Nursiah Gundiah charged Balu Bappu before the Senior Magistrate with having stolen a gold ring. Complainant was entering the Tramway Car, having the gold ring attached to the sacred thread across his person, when the prisoner cut the thread and took possession of the ring. The complainant immediately arrested the prisoner assisted by *fifty* other valiant men ! The prisoner confessed to having been flogged three years ago, and pleaded guilty to the present charge. His worship sentenced him to 6 months' hard labour.

PICK-POCKETING ON THE HIGH WAY.—Two prisoners were charged by Chickla Balu, an employé in Mr. Punnett's office, with having stolen from his pocket the following articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 38, viz. 2 tolas of gold, a ear-pick, 1 Rupee, 3 keys and a pocket-book. After committing the theft prisoners effected their escape. Complainant celled a policeman, and both getting into a gharrie went in search of them. Both the prisoners were found in a liquor shop drinking to their day's success, when they were arrested. The second prisoner, on finding that the complainant had come upon him, very liberally offered him Rs. 20 as compensation for having stolen his articles and if he would hush up the case. The complainant's statement being corroborated by further evidence, the prisoners, who were both old offenders, were sentenced each to six months' hard labour in the common jail.

"GIVE HIM A NEW COAT."—Before the Senior Magistrate yesterday a prisoner was placed in the dock charged with assault. The complainant appeared in a very decent black cloth coat, reaching below his knees which was almost new and whole except in the right sleeve. This portion of the garment hung in tatters about the complainant's arm like diminutive pennons on a flag staff. The prisoner was charged with having assaulted the complainant and torn the latter's coat. His worship asked the prisoner whether he was willing to give the complainant another coat. This he was, of course, quite willing to do. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1 and make good the garment he had destroyed. The complainant put of rather a long face on hearing this decision ; and it was evident that, after surveying the prisoner's sorry appearance, he had grave doubts as to whether he would ever have a new coat !

AN ADROIT PICK-POCKET.—A Mahomedan was charged before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, with having stolen Rs. 12 from the pocket of the complainant who was a native of Hyderabad, and who had come to Bombay *en route* to Benares. On Wednesday afternoon as the complainant was passing along the Marwaree Bazaar, with Rs. 15, an account book, and some copper in his pocket, he suddenly missed Rs. 12. On turning round he saw the prisoner whom he laid hold of and gave in charge of a policeman. The Rs. 12 were found on the prisoner's person. Witnesses were called for the prosecution, and of them on being asked by the prisoner whether he had seen him pick the complainant's pocket, replied "Did you not put your hand into my pocket first ?" Witness here very significantly felt his pocket which was quit empty. This was perhaps, to explain why the prisoner had gone to complainant's pocket to make up for his first disappointment. The prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to receive 10 stripes with a rattan, to be administered in the Marwaree Bazaar.

THE MARKET FRAUDS.

THIS case has been adjourned to Monday next Mr. Crawford, for the prosecution, and Mr. Judge, for the defence, both appeared in Court, prepared to go on with the case, but His Worship said he regretted that he was obliged to put off the further hearing of it. Owing to the Petty Sessions the other cases were delayed until the afternoon, and as the prisoners were all in custody His Worship said he could not keep them, and was, therefore, obliged to dispose of the charges against them. The market case will be heard on Monday next at noon.

ASSAULT ON BOARD THE STUART HAHNEMANN.

YESTERDAY, before the Senior Magistrate, Captain Van Norden, of the British ship Stuart Hahnemann, charged four seamen named Wheeler, Hunter, Quinn, and Roche, with assault. It will be remembered that these four men were sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment, and on being brought before Mr. Cooper were warned and ordered to go on board and do their duty, the magistrate being under the impression that the punishment they had already undergone would make them better boys for the future. It would seem, however, as if imprisonment were too light a punishment for such men, for no sooner had they gone on board than they began to break out afresh. Captain Van Norden stated that on Wednesday morning he heard a disturbance and on going to the scene of it saw Hunter holding the Chief Officer by the hair. He went to part them when Hunter kicked him against the leg. The Captain got him by the leg and was taking him into the Cabin, with the assistance of the mate, when the other three rushed up, laid hold of Hunter and tried to rescue him. The Captain got Hunter away from the rest and took him into the Cabin. He then put Hunter in irons and also Roche. The latter was very violent, and the Captain was obliged to put him in irons for safety's sake, until the Police came.

The Chief Officer, Alexander Knox, stated that he was assaulted by Quinn and Hunter on Wednesday after breakfast. They wanted to see the Captain. Witness told them the Captain was engaged and that they were to go down to their work until such time as the Captain had leisure to see them. They refused to go. Roche, Quinn and Wheeler shewed signs of going, but Hunter walked past the witness in a defiant manner to go to the Captain. The others seeing him joined him. Witness ordered Hunter to go down when he told witness to go down himself, making use also of a very coarse expression. Witness turned to go to the Captain, when Hunter struck him a blow on the back of the right ear which almost stunned him. He turned and received a second blow on the right eye. Witness laid hold of Hunter to secure him when the other three came to rescue him. The Captain hearing the noise came off the poop and got Hunter removed to the Cabin. The other three prisoners tried to prevent this and would have, perhaps, effected their purpose if it were not for the second officer. When Hunter was put into the cabin witness came away and waited till the Police boat came. Witness saw Roche and Hunter placed in irons. The Police boat came about 20 minutes or a half an hour after the flag was hoisted. The wind being high witness advised the Captain not to send a boat, lest the Police should not discern the flag.

Ooperjee Sorabjee, a clerk employed in Cooper's Landing Agency stated that he was on board on Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock, when he saw one of the men (Hunter) strike the chief mate with his fist on the face. Witness saw the captain come down from the poop, and also saw Roche, Quinn and Wheeler go towards the cabin. The Captain here requested His Worship to ask the witness whether these three men had not endeavoured to rescue Hunter. The question was put and the witness answered it in the affirmative. Another native witness, who took the daily bazaar on board, saw Hunter assault the Chief officer. For the defence four witnesses were called and examined, viz. More (third mate), Picardi, Benjamin Hold, and Thomas Laines (steward), but none of them could state anything on behalf of the defendants. The last mentioned witness stated that he heard Quinn say he would make those—(meaning the Captain and Chief officer), suffer before they left the harbour.

His Worship stated that on the evidence there was no doubt that Hunter had committed the assault and that the other three prisoners had taken a part in the disturbance. His Worship would have to take into consideration what had previously occurred. The prisoners were brought up before for disorderly conduct and imprisoned by another Magistrate. On being brought before this court on a second charge His Worship was inclined to take a lenient view of their case and sent them away with a warning. They had gone on board and first grumbled that no dinner had been prepared. Now the Captain did not know what decision the court would give and therefore did not expect them on board. If he had he would undoubtedly have had dinner for them. They next grumbled because they had no grog. Now they had done no work and were not entitled to grog ; and besides after what had occurred His Worship did not know but what the Captain was justified in refusing them liquor. After remarking on the 'cowardly attack' made by Hunter upon the chief mate, when the latter had his back turned, and telling the other three that it was their duty to have assisted the Captain and Mate instead of behaving as they did, His Worship sentenced Hunter to undergo 8 weeks' and the other three fourteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction

MIGHT versus RIGHT.

AT the Court of Small Causes, yesterday, a case was heard which seemed to be of considerable interest to the European tailors of Bombay, as there were no fewer than twelve of the fraternity although disinterested as parties in the suit, who spent the whole day in Court in waiting the issue of the case. The facts of the case are these : A Mr Clifford signed an agreement with Mr. J. P. Watson in England, on the 14th October 1874, to the effect that he would serve the firm in India as an assistant for a period of three years on a certain Salary, *i.e.* Rs. 100 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 110 for the second, and Rs. 120 for the third year. The agreement further stated that the plaintiff would pay the defendant's passage to India, and if the latter served the whole of the three years the promissory note which the defendant gave plaintiffs, for his passage money, &c., would be void. The defendant came out in October by P. and O. Steamer and Messrs. Watson and Co. paid his passage money, viz. 400 an odd rupees for which the defendant gave a promissory note payable to Mr. J. P. Watson or order. The defendant had served two months and had in the meantime given a month's notice The plaintiffs, therefore, retained Rs. 200 due for two months salary and held the defendant indebted to them for Rs. 200 the balance. The defendant's term of notice expired on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday, that is the day before yesterday, Mr. S. B. Maynard, the Manager of Messrs. Watson and Co's business in Bombay and the duly authorized agent of the firm, appeared before Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee and made an affidavit to the effect that the defendant owed the Rs. 200 as balance on the promissory note mentioned above, that the defendant was going to leave in the P. and O. s.s. Kashgar and that he saw himself part of the defendant's luggage being conveyed in a hack buggy to the Bunder. His Honor granted a warrant, and while the defendant was in Messrs Watson's shop on Wednesday evening settling his accounts, he was apprehended, kept in the Common Jail all night and brought up before Mr. J. L. Warden, the Third Judge, yesterday morning. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Solicitors, appeared for the defendant. The defendant pleaded not indebted with regard to the whole sum of Rs. 200 : claimed an extra sum of Rs. 50 which was the total sum of percentage due to him for a period of two months.

Mr. Payne opened the case by a brief statement regarding the terms of the Pro-note, acknowledged that the plaintiffs retained Rs. 200, and contended that as no percentage was stipulated in the agreement it therefore was not due.

Mr. Turner raised some objection regarding the legality of the stamp used on the promissory note, but after Mr. Payne had assisted him in altering his opinion he allowed the document.

The Judge—Do you deny the pro.note Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner—No your Honor—I say that in addition to the salary allowed as per agreement to defendant there was a condition precedent. This was verbal. The plaintiff told the defendant that he would be allowed a certain commission, and on that understanding and *under that representation* the defendant signed the agreement. When the defendant found after his arrival in India that the verbal part of the contract was not fulfilled he gave a month's notice Under Section 19 of the Contract Act the agreement was void. The Act says "when consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or mirsepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused." Now Mr Turner contended it was clear from what the defendant told him that the percentage was not only promised to him but had always been a usage in the firm in the cases of all assistants and besides this, the defendant distinctly said that he would not have signed the agreement but for it.

The Judge—Then do you mean to say that you are going to prove fraud ?

Mr. Turner. No, misrepresentation.

Mr. Payne. It cannot be a misrepresentation. Mr. Turner made use of a very vague style when he alluded to the matter now before the Court. We the plaintiffs deny there was an oral agreement at all about commission. We deny that Rs. 50 is therefore due. The defendant is entitled to recover or to allow us to retain the Rs. 200 which is his salary for two months, in part payment of his pro note.

Mr. Turner—The defendant offered Rs. 150 over and over again but the plaintiffs refused it. I hold under the section I have cited in the Contract Act that the agreement is void, as the *misrepresentation* was made and was a condition precedent to the signing of the agreement. On the Appellate side of the High Court lately a case very similar came up for appeal, where a tenant agreed to sign a certain agreement with a landlord. There were certain oral conditions precedent to the signing of the agreement and the High Court held that the agreement was null and void.

The Judge—Well I don't see what you can prove, Mr. Turner, that there was any agreement for the Rs 50. I must give a verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 200.

Mr. Payne—And the days costs.

The Defendant—May I be permitted to speak your Honor. I came out here two months ago.

The Judge—(interrupting him) I have decided the case, so there is no need of your saying anything.

Mr. Payne—Your Honor, I am instructed by Messrs. Watson and Co. to say that if the defendant has no other money but Rs. 150 with him they will forego and make him a present of the Rs 50 which he claims.

The Judge—Well what do you say Mr Clifford.

Defendant—Your Honor I am entitled to the money and will pay Rs. 150 which I admit is due, but I offered it three or four times and it was not accepted. It is hard that I should have to pay the cost as I gave the plaintiffs no cause whatever to bring me into Court in the manner they have done.

The Judge—Mr Payne, I will pass a decree for Rs. 150 only.

Mr Payne—With costs, and also with immediate execution and I beg that your Honor will make a note regarding the Rs. 50 which the plaintiffs forego, in fact I would suggest that your Honor passes a decree for Rs. 200 and the plaintiffs won't press for more than Rs. 150.

The Judge—No, I will give a decree for only Rs. 150.

The money was hereupon paid and the parties left the Court.

A SUIT BETWEEN TWO LIFE-CONVICTS.

DYAL JAIRAZ V. KHUTAO LUDHA.

THE appeal court, composed of Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Green, gave judgment at the High Court yesterday, in an appeal filed by Khutao Ludha, a life convict, from a decision given by Sir Charles Sargent in favour of Dyal Jairaz, another life-convict. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the appellant and defendant Khutao Ludha. The Hon. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff Dyal Jairaz.

The facts of the case are briefly these : In 1864, the plaintiff, the defendant, Toolseydass Dewjee, Dinsha Ardasir Davur, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Pragjee Purshotumdass and Robert Taylor entered into a partnership for the purpose of dealing in shares. Bhugwandas Purshotumdass and Toolseydas Dewjee had in 1869 obtained their discharge under Act 28 of 1865, and the plaintiff was advised not to proceed against them. The share of Robert Taylor was bought over by Dinshaw Ardasir Davur, who also became insolvent, and his estate was vested in the Official Assignee. The plaintiff, the defendant Dinshaw Ardasir, and Toolseydas were promoters and directors of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, from which they borrowed Rs. 1,21,614 in January 1865, and Rs. 1,08,000 in the following month, on account of the partnership, making together the sum of Rs. 2,29,614. As security for the loans, they deposited 5,107 shares of the Corporation, which were the property of the partnership, and jointly and severally executed promissory notes in favour of the Corporation. In September 1865, the plaintiff and defendant were tried at the Criminal Sessions before the late Mr. Anstey, then an acting Judge of the High Court, and were sentenced to transportation for life, while the rents and profits of their moveable and immoveable estates were escheated to the Crown. In December 1866, the Corporation went into liquidation, and the liquidators filed a suit to recover the amounts due on the two promissory notes ; and in April 1867 a decree was passed for Rs. 2,29 614, interest and costs against the parties to the notes. In July 1868, the Government of Bombay, on behalf of the Crown, relinquished all right to the rents and profits of the estates of the convicts ; and the liquidators of the Corporation thereupon attached both the estates. The liquidators of the Corporation, as liquidators of the Cutch Financial, had also obtained a decree for Rs. 20,000 against plaintiff and for Rs. 25,448 against the defendant ; and the attachment in question was made in execution of the three decrees. The attached properties were sold, when the plaintiff's estate realised Rs. 1,38 894, while the defendant's estate realised only Rs 13,109. The liquidators applied, out of the proceeds of the sale, a sum of Rs. 14 725 in compromising the claim of the Cutch Financial and the balance in part payment of the claim of the Corporation under the two promissory notes. In making a distribution of the above monies among the shareholders of the Corporation, the liquidators applied the amounts due to the parties to the notes towards payment of the decree of April 1867, which at that time amounted to Rs. 2,48,558. Thus, towards the satisfaction of that decree, the plaintiff, (according to the plaint) paid Rs. 172,787 ; the defendant paid Rs. 49,927 ; and Dinsha and Toolseydas paid Rs. 34,343, whereas the amount payable by each of them was Rs. 62,139. Nothing could be recovered from Dinsha, and the plaintiff therefore sued to recover from defendant Rs 76,536, composed of Rs. 21,212, the unpaid balance of defendant's contribution towards satisfaction of the decree, and Rs 55,324, a moiety of the excess over and above the plaintiff's contribution which he was compelled to pay in consequence of the insolvency of Dinsha and Toolseydas. A sum of Rs. 25,212, being part of the dividends on the shares deposited by the partnership with the Corporation, is now held by the Accountant General of the court ; and the plaintiff claimed the amount in reduction of his claim.

The principal point in the case was whether the claim was barred. Sir Charles Sargent decided that it was not barred against the defendant. The matter was referred to the Commissioner to take an account, and costs and further directions were reserved. From this decree made in June 1874, the defendant Khutao appealed on the grounds that the judge was wrong in holding that the plaintiff's claim to the account was not barred ; that he should have held that, inasmuch as the claim was barred against the official assignee of Dinsha and Bhugwandas Purshotumdas and Toolseydas Dewjee the plaintiff was not entitled to any account of the partnership, &c.

Mr. Justice Green, in delivering the judgement of the appeal court, said, the only question was as to limitation. The plaint did not ask for an accoutn, but sought payment of sums due by defendant to plaintiff as contribution. The first question was whether Act 14 of 1859 or Act 9 of 1871 applied to the suit ? As to Khutao the court were of opinion that the former Act applied ; and that the period of limitation was six years. The second question, was, when did the cause of action arise ? There was no reason why an account should not be taken against one—other parties being absent ; and it was enough to make them parties and thus prevent their vexing the rest by separate suits. (Sadler v. Nixon, 5 B. and A. ; Sedgwick v. Daniel, 3 H. and R.) Their Lordships were of opinion the loan here could not be considered a partnership transaction in the sense that an account must be taken to give a right to enforce contribution. (Knox v. Gye, Law Reports, 5 E. and J. A.) Lord Hatherly's opinion was very material in regard to this case, so also was Lord Colonsay's. The present case was the converse. The plaintiff claimed to be repaid excess over his own share of monies paid by him in discharge of a joint debt. Time began to run from date of taking in execution in 1868 (6 B.L.R., app. 101.) As defendant Khutao insisted on an account being taken, plaintiff agreed. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, the Court of Petty Sessions was held at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper (Chairman) and Messrs. Patrick Ryan and Ragoonath Narrain Khote (Members) being present. Sir Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy's appeal against the decision of the Municipal Commissioner for a remission of certain assessments, which was adjourned until yesterday, was decided as follows :—

"This is an appeal to this Court of Petty Sessions by the Hon'ble Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, against the decision of the Municipal Commissioner under Section 76 of the said Act.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy is possessed of several properties situate in Coombarwadda and other streets which are let out in small rooms as lodgings, and which were assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Clause II. of Sec. 76 of the said Act for the year 1874. House rates are collected half yearly in advance, under provisions of the Act, in two instalments and payable in January and the other in July. It is admitted that Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy made due application as required by Clause II. of Sec. 76 to the Municipal Commissioner in January 1874 for a remission of one-fourth part of the annual house rate of the said properties, and was allowed by the Commissioner a remission of one-fourth part of the amount the first of instalment of the house rate paid in respect of the said properties. That on payment of the second instalment of the house rate for such properties, Sir Mungaldass claimed a remission of one-fourth part under the said Clause. The Commissioner held that he was not entitled to such remission under that clause, contending that as the rate was payable half yearly, it was necessary for Sir Munguldass to have made a second application in July to entitle him to a remission of the fourth part of the second instalment, and as no application had been made by Sir Munguldass in July, he was not entitled to such remission. Clause II. of Section 76 is as follows : The rule as to the construction of Acts of the Legislature is that we are to look at the precise words of the Act and to construe them in their natural and ordinary sense only, unless that would involve any absurdity or repugnance to the clear intention of the Legislature to be collected from the whole Act. We are clearly of opinion that the word *or* in the clause must receive its usual meaning, and that as Sir Munguldass had made due application to the Commissioner in January of 1874. under that Clause for a remission or one-fourth part of the annual house rate in respect of his said properties that it was not necessary for him to apply again to the Commissioner in July.

We decide in favor of the Appellant with costs Rs. 50."

After the above judgment was given, three opium cases were disposed of by the Court ; Mr R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appearing for the prosecution. The defendants in the three cases pleaded guilty to the charge of having had in their possession greater quantities of opium than quarter of a Surat seer contrary to clause 4 of Rule Ordnance and Regulation 21 of 1827. The three defendants were sentenced to pay double the value and double the duty of the quantity of opium found in their possession. The opium was ordered to be sent to the Custom House for valuation. In the meantime the defendants were allowed to be liberated by depositing, in the Police Court the following sums. Isacale Jitka Rs. 17, Balset Luximon Rs. 225, Joseph Ibrahim Rs. 150.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Sorabjee Muncherjee, unemployed.

Kheyraj Wagjee, lately carried on business as a general merchant, in partnership with Nursey Walljee in the name, style, and firm of Kheyraj Wagjee, also in partnership with Ramjee Wagjee in the name, style, and firm of Ramjee Wagjee ; and also in partnership with Ruttonjee Cursetjee in the name, style, and firm of Kheyraj Wagjee.

Dossa Purshotum and Lalljee Purshotum, dealers in ghee.

Vellabaee, widow of late Narronjee Soorjee, unemployed.

Memon Ebram Hajee Hasum, a contractor.

Jehangeerjee Sorabjee, lately a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and also an Europe-shop keeper, now unemployed.

Moossa Khumissa and Ahmon Khumissa, dealers in cutlery.

Arbee Noor Mahomed, who lately traded in Bombay as a cotton merchant, in partnership with Mahomed Esmail, Esmail Rahimtoolla, Hassum Mahomed, Oosman Mahomed, Ebram Mahomed, Noor Mahomed, Mahomed Lutiff Noor Mahomed, Jooma Noor Mahomed, Oomer Mahomed, and Rahimtoolla Hajee, under the names and firms of Mahomed Esmail, Esmail Rahimtoolla, and Hassum Mahomed, and in Veraval, under the name, style, and firm of Mahomed Esmail.

Mahomed Nathoo and Moolna Sallay Mahomed Esmail dealers in cutlery.

Dharsey Mooljee, lately traded in partnership with Oodhowjee Jaichund, Purshotum Sobhagchund, Jetha Kutchra, and Damodhur Kutchra, under the name and style of Oodhowjee Dharsey, as a merchant ; now unemployed.

Gunneshsing Hindoosing, a sepoy in the employ of one Dhondiba Krisnaba.

Lubba Akin Cadur Mohideen and Munjee Ahmed Meera, who lately traded in goats' skins, under the name and firm of Hajee Mahomed Cassum Lubbay, and Fackeer Mahomed Lubbay ; and now muccadums in the service of Sir Charles Forbes and Company.

Premchund Motichund and Dayaram Motichund, weavers.

Jugjeewan Jeena, Kurson Jeena, and Moorar Jeena, the first and third-named insolvents are weavers in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, and the second a weaver.

Janardhun Ballajee, a carpenter.

Ramjuggat Doorga and Sewnayeck Doorga, the first-named insolvent is a dealer in hay, and the second a servant in the employ of one Abba Gopall.

Pestonjee Jamsetjee, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia and Co.

Chundra, woman, a courtezan.

Ramchunder Yeshwant, formerly trading in sundry goods, now unemployed.

Hurrichund Wiswanath, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Sidoo Ramjoo and Russoolbee, his wife, the first-named insolvent is a barber, and the second unemployed.

SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH JANUARY 1875.

Kurrachee.—No change. Rain still holds off.

Hyderabad.—State of crops same as before. Weather changing. Fever increasing in consequence. No change in cattle-disease.

Shikarpore.—Weather much warmer. Rain required. No other change.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops thriving. Rain wanted. Weather mild, fever decreasing.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops progressing well.

Surat.—Spring crops progressing favourably. Fever in Pardi and Ulpar.

Broach.—Kharif crops completely harvested. Rabi crops generally good, excepting teel, juwar, and cotton, which have suffered in some places from cloudy weather and want of later rains. Fever slightly prevailing.

Kaira.—Crops, weather, and health good.

Khandeish.—State of rabi and cotton crops unchanged. Traffic increasing. Water supply failing at Julgam. Cattle-disease and fever still continue.

Nasick.—No improvement in rabi crops, which are suffering from want of rain in some talukas, and slightly blighted in others from cold and heavy dew. Fever and cattle-disease prevailing slightly.

Tanna.—Weather hot. Public health good. Fever in Dhanu, Wada, Shapur, and Bhewndy talukas, and cough in Wada taluka. Rabi crop good in Bassein and Karjat talukas ; and middling in almost all other talukas.

Poona.—State of rabi crops same as before. Climate and public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain wanted. Crops withering. Health good.

Sholapore.—Prospects of standing kharif and rabi crops unaltered. No disease.

Sattara.—Rain 38 cents. Kharif crops harvested. Rabi crops average from want of rain. Weather cold. Ague in Patan.

Belgaum.—Rabi crops good except in portions of Chikodi and Athni, where wheat and gram have been partially injured by insects. Fever in Sumpgaum, Athni, and Gokak. Cattle-disease in Athni.

Dharwar.—Out-turn of early crop estimated to be equal to ten annas in the rupee. Late crop good, except in Karajghi, Ranibednur, and Hangal. Blight has appeared in cotton of these talukas and in Bankapur and Petha Mundargi. Public health good in Ranibednur, in other talukas same as before. Cattle-disease decreasing.

Kulladghee.—Kharif harvested except toor. Cotton middling. Fever prevalent except in Bagulkot.

Canara.—Prospects of second crop continue satisfactory. Fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.

Rajkote.—Rabi crops promising generally. Weather cold. Health good.

Wudwan.—Weather fair. Health indifferent. Cattle-disease in Luctor taluka decreasing. State of crops same as before.

Baroda.—Cotton picking commenced. Rabi crops fair. Public health good.

Colaba—(Report for the week ending 4th instant). Slight rain in Roha. Sowing of cold weather crops still in progress in Mahad taluka. Growth of rabi crops good in Alibag, Pen, Mangaon, and Mahad. In Roha gram, &c., slightly injured.

Rutnagherry—(Report for the week ending 29th ultimo.) Plants of kudwe, moog, oorced, kooleet, &c., in a flourishing state. Toor and pawta in ears. Dysentery had subsided slightly in the village of Kaise in Malwa talooka. Cattle-disease slightly prevails in Sangmeshwar taluka.

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on 18 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ARREST OF THE GAEKWAR BY SIR LEWIS PELLY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BARODA, 14TH JANUARY.

LAST night Sir Lewis Pelly was closeted in the Telegraph office several hours. This morning the camp was astir at an early hour, and excitement prevailed when it became known that Sir L. Pelly had received orders to arrest the Gaekwar.

At eight o'clock the Gaekwar visited the Residency, where Sir L. Pelly explained to him that he had the painful duty to perform of arresting His Highness. He read the Viceroy's proclamation, and explained that personally he had no fault to find with the Gaekwar, and that Lord Northbrook's action had been decided upon in consequence of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

The Gaekwar protested that he had so many enemies, even the earth would cry out against him. But he trusted in God and Sir L. Pelly and the Viceroy for justice. He wished Sir Lewis to conduct the inquiry, but the latter explained that he could not. He then asked Sir L. Pelly to arrest him there and then; but Sir Lewis said the arrest must be made in the Gaekwar's territory.

Accordingly, Sir L. Pelly and the Gaekwar drove a little distance beyond the limit of the British cantonments, and there the Gaekwar formally surrendered himself.

He is confined in Dr. Seward's Bungalow in cantonments, with a strong European guard over him.

Troops are stationed throughout the native town to prevent disturbances, and the same arrangements are made as on a Gaekwar's death.

The Palace is strongly guarded, and all the state documents and treasure sealed. The City gates are closed.

Great excitement prevails, but no disturbance.

The Gaekwar will be permitted to see his counsel only.

The state trial will take place in a short time.

Sir L. Pelly has intimated the change of Government to the Sirdars and others who crowded round the Residency.

THE following is the text of the proclamation by the Viceroy in Council:—

PROCLAMATION:—To all whom it may concern: Be it known that, Whereas an attempt has been made to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., the late Resident at the Court of His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar, and evidence has been adduced to the effect that His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar instigated the said attempt to administer poison to Colonel Phayre, and whereas to instigate such attempt would be a high crime against Her Majesty the Queen, and a breach of the condition of Loyalty to the Crown under which Mulharrao Gaekwar is recognised as Ruler of the Baroda State; and whereas, moreover, such an attempt would be an act of hostility against the British Government, and it is necessary fully and publicly to inquire into the truth of the charge, and to afford His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar every opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him; and whereas, in consequence, it is necessary to suspend Mulharrao Gaekwar from the exercise of power, and to make other arrangements for the administration of the Baroda State: It is hereby notified that, from this date, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council temporarily assumes the administration of the Baroda State and delegates all the powers necessary for the conduct of the administration to the Agent of the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at Baroda. The administration will be conducted, as far as possible, in accordance with the usages, customs, and laws of the country. All Sirdars, Inamdars, Zemindars and other inhabitants of Baroda territories, and all officers and persons whatsoever in the Civil and Military service of the Baroda State, or liable to be called upon for such service, are hereby required to submit to the authority of, and render obedience to, the said Agent of the Governor-General and Special Commissioner, during such time as the State may be under the administration of the British Government.

In accordance with the gracious intimation made to the princes and chiefs of India that it is the desire of Her Majesty the Queen that their Governments should be perpetuated, and the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, a native administration will be reëstablished in such manner as may be determined upon after the conclusion of the inquiry, and after consideration of the results such inquiry may elucidate.

By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

C. U. AITCHISON.

January 14th, 1875.

CALCUTTA, 14TH JANUARY.

The Baroda case was decided yesterday. The proclamation will be forwarded to all Political officers for communication to the princes and rulers of native states with whom they are concerned.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

DUFFLA HILLS THROUGH GOWHATTY.

13TH JANUARY.

Nana submits to terms but may perhaps require coercion before he discharges them. General Stafford with an escort of 100 men marched to his village yesterday. We remain here till he meets all demands, when we march southwards to Haseng's, who has sold a girl captive to the Abors.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARIS, 13TH JANUARY.

The new City of Paris Loan for 22 million francs will be issued immediately in bonds of 500 francs with interest at the rate of 20 francs on each.

The issue price is not yet fixed.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 13TH JANUARY.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress, in which he vindicates the intervention of General Sheridan in the late embroglio at New Orleans, on the ground that lawlessness prevailed at the time.

The President asks Congress for instructions in the affair.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 14TH JANUARY.

The s. s. Avoca with outward Indian Mails left for Bombay at 9 p. m. yesterday.

Mr. Claudius William Bell, C.S., late Collector of Poona, who was proceeding to Bombay in the Avoca, died at Suez.

LONDON, 13TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Shipments inactive. Surats closed steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5 1/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 92⅞

5 „ French Rente 1872 .... 100¼

Bar Silver .... 57 9/16d.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Palm and Bernard.

DURING the past season, the results of tea manufacture in the Darjeeling districts have, we read, been most favourable, the total outturn being 45,000 maunds against 30,000 maunds for 1873.

THE wreck of the County of Perth, the vessel which caught fire off the Sandheads, and drifted down to Pondicherry, is to be sold by auction, the coals which remained unburnt in her having been already sold.

ON the evening of the 5th, Mirzapore was by visited a severe hail-storm accompanied by thunder and lightning. The stones, we are told, were of the size of marbles. It was on the afternoon of the same day that a similar storm occurred in Calcutta.

THE *Madras Standard* hears on good authority' that Lord Salisbury has been addressed on the subject of sanctioning the permanent residence of the members of Government on the Neilgherry Hills, with the subsidiary arrangements for locating a "branch Secretariat" at Cornwallis Square.

MESSRS. SCHLAEPFER, PUTZ, and Co.'s hide circular informs us that the total number of cow-hides exported from Calcutta last year was 5,346,306 as compared with 5,162,713 in 1873. There was a decrease in the number of buffaloe hides exported, but a large increase in goat-skins as compared with 1873.

WE read in the *Printers' Register* that professor Dawidowsky, after experimenting for years, has succeeded in manufacturing a description of paper which is said to be applicable to most of the purposes for which leather is now used, such as book-binding, shoes, machinery-bands, &c. The new paper is also stated to possess the advantage of being water-proof, and affording a good resistance to grease.

THE following will be the movements of Lord Napier of Magdala, as presently arranged. His Excellency leaves Umballa to-day and goes first to visit the Maharajah of Puttiala for a day, then on to Lahore, Rawal Pindi, and very probably Peshawur, returning to Umballa about the 7th of February. The Camp there will most likely break up about the 15th of February. All field manœuvres are over at Umballa. Lord Napier is occupied with inspecting the different regiments of the garrison.

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM'S report on his late archæological discoveries is passing through the press. Some time ago he had the good fortune to unearth near the Jubbulpore line a Buddhist tope ascribed to 250 B.C. The special value of this discovery consists in the fact that the friezes and relievos have inscriptions written underneath them, setting forth their subject. They deal with celebrated scenes in Buddhist mythology or mythical history, and several of them clear up intricate questions which have long perplexed Indian archæologists.

IT is understood that the labors of the special Ordnance Commission will be brought to a close in a couple of months hence, and that, among its results, the abolition of the office of Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines at Bombay and Madras is expected, the present duties of the officers holding this appointment in the two minor presidencies being delegated to the Deputy Inspectors and subordinated to the action of an Inspector-General at Calcutta, for all India, who will, for the most part be occupied in examining and supervising the operation of the entire Ordnance establishments to be henceforth maintained.

IT is expected that, in the course of a day or two, trains will be able to run through between Madras and Bombay over the beds of the rivers where the bridges are broken down. The restoration of the bridges will of course be a long job, but it is believed that in a few months these structures will be temporarily repaired so as to enable trains to run through in all seasons. Mr. Anderson, the Chief Engineer of the Company, will leave, by the mail steamer next Monday, for England, to consult with the Board of Directors about the permanent restoration of the bridges in such a manner as to prevent the danger of like disasters recurring.

THE combined road and Railway Bridge over the Jumna at Agra, the local paper says, shows signs of rapidly approaching completion. With the exception of a few wells, the foundations of all the piers have been secured, and some of the piers themselves are in a state approaching completion. Large quantities of stone are ready stacked on the sandbanks near the bridge, which in the space of a few months will be converted into substantial blocks of masonry. The ironwork of the superstructure is already being erected in place. Girder No. 1 at the eastern end of the bridge has the lower platform complete, and the corresponding span on the western or Agra side has been commenced.

A CERTAIN Gregory Peter, whose letter addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman* we republish in another column, professes to have discovered a remedy for snake-bite, and proposes applying for any reward that Government may have promised or be disposed to give for a discovery of such value to human life. It seems that he has been making certain experiments at the Calcutta General Hospital, but it will be seen from his letter that he does not consider that he met with fair treatment at the hands of the doctor who conducted the experiments. He makes a straightforward offer, however, and we shall watch with interest the result of any further experiments, though with no very great belief in their success.

THE proposals which have for some time been before the Government for the revision of the Custom's tariff are beginning to assume shape. The committee sitting in Calcutta, and of which the President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city is a member, has recorded important minutes on the effect of the import duties on cotton goods and yarn. The scope of its operations extend, however, beyond merely reviewing the effect of the present system; and the Government is prepared, if necessary, to proceed to the actual revision of the tariff. So far as we, (*Englishman*) can learn, there seems little probability of the Calcutta Committee following the one-sided resolutions adopted by the Bombay Chamber. If a revision takes place it will be in the interests of the Indian taxpayer and of the general trade of the country, and not any single branch of it.

SOME of our contemporaries, the *Pioneer* observes, were mistaken in assigning a ransom to the Zukkur Kheyls for releasing the Peshawur Band-Sergeant. No ransom whatever was paid, nor will be: very much the reverse. Several of the border tribes were implicated, and chiefly, as directly responsible to us, one Abdul Mujid Khan Khuleel, a sirdar, who is in the receipt of *Arbab fee* allowances (some sort of indulgence in the matter of the assessment of his villages) for maintaining order among the tribes. The Band-Sergeant is officially reported to have been captured whilst in a "helpless condition." And he was in mufti, not uniform, which no doubt induced his kidnappers to consider him a prize. Probably before the tribes implicated have settled accounts with Sir Richard Pollock, they will have come to look on their late prisoner as a very costly capture.

WE read in the *Triester Zeitung* of further additions to the fleet of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Company. The Dolphin was launched last month from the Company's dockyard at Trieste, and the event excited considerable interest, as the vessel left the ways completely fitted for sea, with steam up, and at once proceeded on a trial trip with a large party of visitors on board. No hitch occurred, and the success of the undertaking was in every respect complete. The Triton, a sister vessel to the above, will shortly be launched from the same yard, and a third vessel, on the same lines, is also in course of construction. This Company is certainly pushing its way in Indian waters, and now has to establish a regular bi-monthly service between Bombay and Trieste. As the newest vessels will be placed on this line, further facilities will be afforded to passengers. The improved prospects of the Company may be seen from the fact that the shares which about ten years ago were quoted at 140 florins are now selling at 480 florins. Much of the recent success, it is said, is due to the vigorous management of the present Managing Director.

THE Amir of Cabul, according to the *Pioneer's* correspondent, is in constant receipt of letters from the principal officers of the expedition sent against Herat, and has replied repeating his former instructions, and also directing that on the troops approaching Herat, proclamations should be issued offering pardon to all who may now join the Amir, but threatening recusants with severe punishment as soon as the place shall have been taken. Sirdar Mir Afzul Khan represents Ayub Khan as oppressing the people by collecting revenue in advance, and seizing the property of traders. Both Mir Akbar Ahmed Khan and Mustaufi Habibula Khan have written to the Amir that in their opinion there will not be any difficulty in capturing Herat. The Mustaufi seems dissatisfied at the nature of the orders he has received from head-quarters, and, especially, at the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief and Sirdar Mahomed Umar Khan. The Amir has directed him to allow these officers to join him, and to treat them in a conciliatory manner, but to act on his own judgment. The commanders appear to think the force much too large for the mere reduction of Herat; but there appears to be a suspicion at Cabul that the Amir has purposely detailed a strong force in order to provide against any interference on the part of Persia. The report that Shahghazi Shere Dil Khan has been punished and sent to Kahsan is confirmed. By the last report, the Commander-in-Chief had reached Mubin, and expected shortly to join the Mustaufi at Candahar, where the latter was awaiting his arrival.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to a contemporary from Darjeeling on the 6th instant:—"Snow at last, the first fall since 1869. Morning bright, beautiful, and glorious. English hearts and English hands (by-the-bye, that's the title of a book I have seen somewhere) all a glow. A more spirit-cheering and soul-refreshing sight, I have not seen for many a long day, than that of a blooming mother surrounded by a troop of rosy-cheeked children, all snow-balling each other on the Mall, which struck my eye—not the snow-ball but the *tableau vivant*—as I rounded a corner in my early walk before breakfast. I longed to join the merry group, and fancy myself a boy again, but it could not be. I had not been introduced, and I belong to the old school whose pupils were not allowed to save a drowning man till a mutual friend had pronounced the magic words of presentation; so I went on my way in solitary dudgeon. I got my wish, however, later in the day, and was pelted to my heart's content by some little ones, whose mamma I was acquainted with, and had my hat knocked off, its crown knocked in, my eye nearly knocked out, a handful of snow down my back, another in each of my side-pockets, and I was happy and wet and delighted. Even the natives seem happy, except some surly plains-men, chuprassies or some such caste, who grumbled and growled, and swore in their own *gali* (Ben *gali* I suppose) at the children who made cock-shies of them as they passed; but the jolly good-natured hill people entered into the fun and enjoyed the youngsters' innocent glee as they smashed their frozen pellets against their Mongolian features, and sprinkled their raven locks with the snows of one winter only." This is twelfth day, and the country round looks like a gigantic twelfth-cake and all the men and women like the grotesque characters so familiar to our childish recollections of the festival. The snow is falling fast and lying thick. It was ushered in both last night and on the previous night by a thunder-storm, as is the wont of our Darjeeling snow, though I do not remember to have seen or heard of thunder and lightning, in connection with snow, in any other country.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

Read letter from Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, No. 120, of 11th instant, asking for an advance of Rs. 7,000 on loan for the purchase of horses for the additional mounted police force, such amount to be recovered from the sowars by instalment of Rs. 10 per mensem each.

Read also memo. from the Municipal Commissioner recommending that the loan applied for be granted:—

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Jan. 11, 1875.

From the Commissioner of Police, Bombay; to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—To enable me to carry into effect the orders of Government regarding the augmentation of the native Mounted Police, I have the honour to request that you will kindly obtain for this department an advance or loan from the Municipality of rupees (7,000) seven thousand for the purchase of horses.

I estimate that the twenty horses required may be purchased at an average price of about Rs. 300 per horse. The cost of each shall be duly recovered by instalments of Rs. 10 per mensem, as is usual, from the mounted constable for whose use it is purchased, and the amount advanced shall thus be refunded to the Municipality in due course.

As the Mohurrum will commence on the 7th of next month, and there is no time to spare, I beg that this matter may receive speedy attention.—I have, &c.

A. EDGINTON,
Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge.

(IMMEDIATE.)

Secretary Town Council.

Will you lay this before the Town Council at to-morrow's meeting? It is absolutely necessary that the money should be forthcoming at once, as Mr. Edginton wants to buy the horses as soon as possible.

I have arranged with Mr. Edginton that the sum of Rs. 7,000 shall be considered to be an advance to the Commissioner of Police, against which he shall be at liberty to draw. He will, as he buys horses, refer the sellers to me for payment, countersign each bill, and I will pay up to the limit of the advance granted.

Sanction of the Town Council only is required to this advance. It need not be referred to the Corporation.

W. G. PEDDER.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Surgeon-Major Hewlett, and resolved, that an advance of Rs. 7,000 be made to the Police Commissioner for the purchase of horses as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner.

Read letter dated 11th instant, from Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy, asking whether the approval of Government has yet been signified of the proposal for mitigating the Carnac Bunder nuisance, and of Dr. Blaney's scheme for dessicating night-soil:—

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

To H. Wynford Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Town Council, Bombay.

SIR,—As some time has elapsed since the Council agreed to the adoption of Dr. Blaney's scheme for the erection of a dessicating machine at the Carnac Bunder, and as I am not aware whether any steps have been taken by Government in the way of sanctioning the scheme. I shall be obliged by your laying this letter before the meeting of the Council to-morrow, with a view to the Commissioner kindly affording any information that he may have to give on this point.—I have, &c.,

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

The Commissioner explained that no answer had yet been received from Government on the proposals, but stated that he had sent in a reminder to the Chief Secretary on the subject.

The letter was recorded.

Resolved, that with reference to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, the Secretary be authorised to countersign cheques on account of the Toolsee Water Works to the extent of Rs. 2,000 per mensem until further orders.

Ordered, that the correspondence between the Commissioner and the Health Officer as to the extension of the hallalcore service to the Malabar Hill district, now laid on the table, be placed at the disposal of the press, and that it be entered on the paper of the next meeting of the Council:—

Bombay, 6th January 1875.

From the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality to the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on the 1st instant I took over charge of the conservancy of Walkeshwar.

2. In carrying out the new arrangements, notice of which had been given in the public papers, I met with much opposition from the private sweepers, who were very stubborn and obstinate. In many instances they refused to take municipal employment and expressed their intention of leaving Bombay sooner than do so; and this was very natural, for they had been earning on an average more than double the wages the Municipality would give them, and they hoped that the residents would oppose the introduction of Municipal hallalcore service and refuse to take Municipal sweepers. Buoyed up by this forlorn hope they tried in every way to cast discredit on the Municipal sweepers and their work, and they relied on the house servants being able to get at the ears of their masters and prejudice them against the Municipal hallalcores. In their opposition they were backed up by the house servants, some of whom had a stake in the continuance of the private hallalcore system, and others said a good word for them because the sweepers used to oblige them by doing little odds and ends of work which the servants should have done themselves, and which the sweepers should never have been allowed to meddle with, and as would be expected the servants, to further their own interests, and serve their own ends brought at once to the notice of their employers any little shortcomings on the part of the Municipal sweepers, and they retailed highly-colored accounts of their faults, which passed current for a time.

3. Walkeshwar was a closed borough for the private sweepers. They had everything their own way in it. They could insist on their own terms and work as little or as much as they liked. To the discharged Municipal hallalcore Walkeshwar was a city of refuge in which he could always do something or get something to do, and so it came to pass that in the course of time a number of the most disreputable and ill-conducted of the sweeper population of Bombay came to live in it, and their huts are to be seen here and there in out-of-the-way nooks and corners.

4. Many of the residents were anxious to keep on their own sweepers whom they knew and believed they could trust. I agreed that they should be taken into municipal employment and work at the bungalows they had been in the habit of attending to; and, at a muster held on the 1st inst., a good many of the private sweepers were present and answered their names, but instead of going to the bungalows to work they ran off and hid themselves. The absence of their old sweepers from their work annoyed many of the people, particularly as they had been told by their servants that the Municipal officers had frightened them off and had threatened to do dreadful things to them if they were caught at work. This they believed, and they could not be convinced that anything less than force would have kept their old sweepers from work. Now all this was pure invention on the part of the servants, merely a flight of imagination which they gave full swing to. The fact was, the private sweepers thought their masters could not do without them or get any one to replace them. However as I had a reserve of Municipal sweepers on hand, drafted from other parts of the city, I was able to have the work done and to tide over the difficulty.

5. Municipal Hallalcore service is now rendered to almost every house on Walkeshwar. There are a few people who object to a Municipal hallalcore, and I have not forced them on them as yet.

6. I have also appointed two hallalcore timekeepers to register the number of trips made by the hallalcores, &c. One is stationed at Tarwady and the other at Walkeshwur near the public latrine.

8. At first I insisted on all the hallalcores coming to muster at Tarwady. I did so in order to teach them to go to work in a systematic manner. I have since altered this. The present arrangement is this: the Malabar Hill hallalcores are mustered at Tarwady and the Cumbala Hill and Mahaluxumee sweepers at Gowalia Tank every morning.

9. As regards the disposal of the night soil; the night soil of the upper portion of Malabar Hill is brought to Tarwady, where it is mixed with earth and the ashes of burnt sweepings; the compost is then exposed to and dried in the sun. The smell created by it is so trifling as not to be perceptible at a few yards off. The night soil of the lower portion of the hill is carried along the foreshore to a point almost into the sea. The night-soil of Cumballa Hill and Mahaluxmee is brought to the Girgaum depot, and put into night-soil carts and sent to the Carnac Bunder night-soil depot.

10. As soon as the hallalcores have been trained and brought into good order, I hope to be able to treat all the night soil of the hill on a modified dry-earth system. I am very sanguine of its success in the dry weather. In the monsoon suitable drying sheds will have to be erected. The cesspool water is carried to the same places as the night-soil, and is disposed of in somewhat the same manner: and here I may remark that most of the private sweepers on Walkeshwar were in the habit of throwing the cesspool water over the compounds of the bungalows and if that could not be conveniently or easily done, of pitching it into the nearest hole or over the nearest rock.

11. There cannot be much doubt that the saturation of the soil of the compound in Walkeshwar with cesspool water and other liquid filth, charged with putrescible organic matter, must have had a very pernicious effect on the health of the people living in them. One of the first conditions of a healthy house is to have a dry foundation. Possibly there may be some connection between this clogging of the soil of Walkeshwar with filth in every degree of fluidity and in all stages of decomposition, and the "low fever" which is singularly prevalent in such a rocky locality as Walkeshwar which of all parts of Bombay ought to be free from it. If Municipal Hallalcore service will have had no other effect than the removal of the cesspool water from the neighbourhood of the bungalows it will have done a great deal.

12 In your absence and in anticipation of your sanction I have given orders for the erection of jowlee sheds large enough to accommodate twenty people. The ground I have taken up belongs to Government, and I have written to the Collector of Bombay and asked his permission to occupy it. The sheds I have put up are immediately to the south of the burning ground and close to some huts occupied by bheesties and bhungies.

13. It is absolutely necessary that the sweepers should be within easy reach of the people, and to do so it is necessary that they should live in a central position. A number of sweepers live in the compounds of the bungalows they are employed in and they are always at hand.

14. The bills for hallalcore cess will have to be made out monthly. The population of Walkeshwar is a floating one and unless the bills for hallalcore cess are quickly made out there will be some trouble, and no end of bother in recovering the money.

15. The gradual extension of the Municipal Hallalcore service is of great importance to Bombay. So long as the night-soil is removed by hand so long as hallalcores are a necessity, their services are daily required. They cannot be dispensed with, and the Municipality in the interests of public health must provide that a certain number of them are always in the island and ready to work. Now that other occupations and callings than handling excreta and taking care of dogs are open to the sweepers, and that their children are learning English and developing into butlers, it is of vital importance to this city, unless that the Municipality are prepared to adopt some other mode of removing the night-soil that the Municipal officers shall have a firm hold on and bare well under control the bhungies.

15. In the monsoon the sweepers wish to go to their villages to cultivate their fields, and there is great difficulty in preventing them leaving in such numbers as would place Bombay in very perilous position. Numbers of the sweepers have plots of ground in the mofussil.

16. I have tried to impress on those who object to Municipal hallalcores that they only pay their private sweepers for doing half their work, and that when the sweeper leaves their compound he has only half completed his task. The disposal of the night-soil is just as important as its collection, and cannot a bit be more overlooked.

17. Since the 1st instant I have had to give all my attention and time to Walkeshwar, as Mr. Brunton is in the markets. I am afraid many other out-door work will soon fall into arrears, and I hope he will soon be able to rejoin the Health Department.—I have, &c.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1875.

To the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your No. 92 of 6th instant, reporting the extension of the hallalcore service to the Walkeshwar section.

2. I shall be much obliged if you will submit a further report, say about March or April next, containing an account of the working of the system with such modifications as you may find it necessary to make.

3. I will now comment briefly on a few points in your letter.

4. (Your para. 5.) I do not object to your giving time to a few persons who have hitherto objected to the Municipal service. The residents, European and native, must however distinctly understand that I have after full consideration determined upon introducing the system of municipal service, and I do not intend to permit that system to be impaired by the objections to it of individuals. Your notification, dated 16th December, is a very liberal one, and is framed with every regard for the convenience of individual residents, and people must now make up their minds in which of the three modes therein laid down their premises shall be served. The objections, not numerous, which I have received, are chiefly to the effect that the parties have to pay a trifle more for the municipal service than they used to do, and I am glad that you have pointed out to persons objecting (your para. 16) that the interest of the public generally must be attended to, and that the private sweepers who may have served their employers to their satisfaction probably disposed of the night-soil in a manner very dangerous to public health.

5. (Para. 10). I hope that you will do your best to introduce the dry-earth system of conservancy in the Walkeshwar section. You are aware that I do not consider that the system is practicable in the densely peopled quarters of the city. But I believe that it is practicable; I am sure, that it should at least be tried in Walkeshwar. I think that we shall eventually be able to insist on the general use of earth closets; but at any rate, we shall, I think, be able to have dry earth used in the servants' closets, and more than all, I think that we ought to be able to arrange that the night soil of each house shall be mixed with the earth and ashes on the premises. The product may then be removed in common carts and the great nuisance of bhungees perambulating the streets with their baskets during the morning hours will then be got rid of. Meanwhile I hope that you will, as far as possible, arrange that the hallalcores shall travel by ways and not by the most frequented roads.

6. (Para. 11). Your remarks on the evils caused by the way in which cesspool water has hitherto been disposed of are very important. I would point out to you also, that (in the absence of a proper system of house drainage, which will not I fear be soon supplied) the water from cook-houses, bathroom water, and, indeed, all house sullage, is now allowed to sink into the soil about houses. This must be nearly as unhealthy as the cesspool water itself. If you can arrange any method for removing this water, I will gladly ask the Corporation to sanction the extra cost, and as the hallalcore cess in Walkeshwar will amount to more than the present expenditure on hallalcore service, I am sure that the Corporation will sanction a moderate sum for this purpose.

7. (Para 12) On hearing further from you I will address the Collector of Bombay in order to obtain formal permission to use a sufficient area of Government ground for the purpose of the Hallalcore service.

8. (Para 14.) With reference to the recovering of bills of hallalcore's cess I would point out that you should consult Mr. Hutchinson on the subject. I should like to arrange the matter in consultation with you and with him under Section 98 of the Act. The regular hallalcore cess must be levied half-yearly in advance, but I think there will be no objection to your collecting monthly bills for the private sweepers entertained under clauses 4 and 5 of your notification of 16th December.

9 (Para 17.) I hope that I shall soon be able to let you have Mr. Brunton's services again.

10. In conclusion, I would remark that the fact of which you have informed me, that whereas under the old system only about 30 baskets of night-soil per diem were disposed of in the Walkeshwar section, the number of baskets has now risen to about 80, is the most convincing proof of the advantage of the change of system. For it shows that under the old system about two-thirdds of the excreta were left to rot and fester in the immediate neighbourhood of dwellings. This alone it seems to me, is enough to account for the sickness which has so often prevailed on Malabar Hill.

11. We will hereafter consider the question of the establishment of public latrines on the hill.—I have, &c.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen:—"That the Council are quite satisfied with the explanations of the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the recent negociation for the acquisition of land for burial purposes near the DeLisle Road on the Flats and approve of the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to reopen the negotiation."—Carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

BAPTISM, then, really sows in men the seed of a new nature, and Confirmation follows to develope its growth. Confirmation is the complement of Baptism, and is not given until intelligence has been awakened, and the soul can consciously give itself to God, whereas Baptism may precede intelligence. Confirmation is really, as could be shown if time permitted, the means by which the abiding gifts of Pentecost are imparted by Apostolic hands; as such, it is spoken of by St. Paul as the sealing of the Spirit, and by St. John as the 'unction of the Holy One.' It is also the ordination of the laity to such priestly functions in worship and sacrifice as all Christians are called to discharge. And thus through laying on of hands it is one essential instrument of unity, bringing all beneath the hands of the bishop to receive his fatherly and apostolic blessing; at the same time conferring on all the full privileges of Christians, and the right of access to that sacrament, in which the new-born and confirmed soul is admitted to feast on the memorial sacrifice of our Lord's Body and Blood. Of old apostolic hands were laid on men in confirmation, the Holy Ghost was given, and the same gift still descends. Time has not worn out the life which is in Christ, and Christ still lives within "His Body." Still it is as true as in the days of the Acts of the Apostles; "They laid their hands upon them and they received the Holy Ghost." Thus, in Baptism the Christian soldier is enlisted, but in Confirmation he is sent forth, clothed in the whole armour of God, to fight the good fight of faith and overcome the world.

In this way we reach that chief act of worship, and that priceless means of grace in which the life which Baptism began is maintained, increased and perfected. Into the whole doctrine of this mystery I cannot enter. I have now to deal with it in its missionary aspect, and to treat of it chiefly in so far as it ministers to the union of those whom we convert with that divine person from whom, as the sole Mediator between God and man, life continuously flows. And in this aspect I desire chiefly to remind you of its reality. As our Lord approached the altar of Calvary all the figures of the Jewish sacrificial system poised themselves upon their wings, ready to fly away, and as He said, "It is finished," they took their flight because then the one only real sacrifice which ever was offered by man to God reached its consummation. The old sacrifices departed, as soon as the one perfect victim was offered by the one and only Priest, because they had no reality, no substance, and therefore no permanence in them. Men often speak as if carnal sacrifices, such as those of the Jewish ritual, were real and the one sacrifice of our Lord was figurative, whereas the truth is precisely the opposite. Carnal sacrifices, as only figurative, are unreal; the sacrifice of our Lord, though in essence spiritual is substantial and absolutely true. Nothing, in fact, is so real as spirit, and the more spiritual anything is the more real is it also. Here, then as we stand in the Upper Chamber, and at the foot of the Cross, reality itself is before us; reality in word, reality in act, reality in everything; and to import shadow or figure into anything which our Lord said or did at that tremendous crisis, when life was in the heat of its conflict with every power of hell, is I fear, to make our whole faith a myth, and our redemption little else than a scene in an awful indeed, but only imaginary tragedy. When our Lord said, "This is My body" "This is My Blood," though we must believe that the created elements over which these words were spoken continued bread and wine, we must also be convinced that by spiritual power He made them that which His creative Word called them, and that His own priestly consecrating words, spoken over the same elements by those who have authority to use them, perpetuate the mystery, and through living connection with His own act, done once, yet done always and for ever, make Him to be really present, in Godhead as well as Manhood, through the Hypostatic Union, which renders him personally inseparable from the body which He assumed for us. As, too, He is thus everywhere the One Consecrator, so we cannot doubt that He presents continually the One Sacrifice which His Church pleads on earth, at that Altar where Saint John saw him standing as the Lamb slain, in priestly attitude before His Father; and thus, that our act done here is not only a memorial towards man, which visibly preaches the sacrifice, but a remembrancer also upon high, inseparable from His perpetual presentation of Himself, and efficacious to apply to us the goods which mediatorially descend through Him only. Thus, utterly divested of all carnality, our act is a most spiritual and therefore an intensely real sacrifice; and as in every prayer which we offer we plead His name, so in this we plead not His name only but His very Blood which bought us, and in no figure but in the most real way we enter the Holiest by the Blood of Jesus; and sprinkled in our hearts and bodies with that atoning price of our redemption, escape the wrath of the destroying angel, in the awful hours of death and final judgment. And, oh! with what comfort and rapture of unutterable, unimaginable joy does the soul thrill, when it thus realizes the closeness to itself of that Fairest of the Sons of men, and its own divinest and most beloved Lord and Master, Who thus stoops to the weary and heavy laden to give them the peace which they find on His Human Breast and lovingly to waft them upwards on the wings of His prevailing Intercession, to the very feet of Him Whom He Himself has called "My Father and your Father, My God and your God." There is a real, though memorial, Sacrifice.

And after the sacrifice there comes the feast. "Eat, O friends, drink, yea drink abundantly, O beloved." Of old those who sacrificed ate of the carnal sacrifice; and now, mystery of mysteries! the partakers of the divine nature are fed on nothing less divine than the sacrifice of Calvary, the Lamb of that sacrifice being the true Lamb of God. Yet on what less could the sons of God feed if their sonship is to grow within them "unto a perfect man unto the fulness of the measure of the stature of Christ." But on this subject I need but remind you of our Lord's sermon in the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel, literally interpreted; for in it there is an absolute repudiation of all metaphor and the language, spiritual as it is, is almost staggering in its explicitness; our Lord so earnestly desiring to impress on His disciples, that His Flesh, spiritual indeed through union with His Divinity, yet still Flesh, is meat indeed and His Blood drink indeed. And thus our catechism follows in the statement regarding the inward part of the sacrament, which it declares to be "Body and Blood of Christ, verily and indeed ("*realiter*") taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper."

You will thus see that the means by which our end is to be reached are strictly in accordance with the nature of the end itself. We are sent to impart to men the divine nature as manifested in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. And to do this we preach a gospel which has Him and His acts for its subject, and we administer ordinance in which He, by means of us, as Sole Mediator, gives to men, and maintains in them His own life.

And now, my dear brethren, seeing that we have received this so high a ministry and mission, let us not faint at the prospect of the difficulties which are before us, but let us one and all bend ourselves with energy and faith to the performance of our great work. It is the duty of the majority among us first and especially to minister to those who have received their faith from their fathers and are heirs by hereditary religion of the heavenly treasure. But all of us are in some degree responsible for the extension of the faith, and we can all do something indirectly to spread the kingdom of our Lord and enlarge His dominions. Give all of you to missions and to your missionary brethren your warm sympathy; stir up in your several congregations that zeal on behalf of mission which will best promote their own spiritual welfare: act in every way as if your high commission pledged you to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. And you too, my dear brethren, whose mission is expressly to the people of this land, 'magnify your office,' and fan into flame those gifts of the ministry which are in you, through laying on of Apostolic hands. An age which is supposed to have learnt from one of its chief thinkers that all shams are to be hated, is ready enough to ask from the clergy that they should treat their own office as unreal, and should act as if they were destitute of gifts. Let not the popular voice mislead you. The Church and not public opinion is your teacher. Christ and not the world is your King. Dare to take up your Cross, and proclaim yourselves among the heathen as ambassadors of Christ, stewards of the mysteries of God, representatives in short of Him, Who is Prophet, Priest and King of men: having had entrusted to you a "ministry of reconciliation," and the powers which are needed to impart the divine nature and to bring men back to God through Jesus Christ. Go out not only as teachers, but as dispensers of grace, and guides of souls. Declare as your gospel that God has given to men life, and that life freely bestowed on all who come to His Son. Set forth the Church as His Body. Tell to men who find in caste the bond which joins them as they think to God and to each other, that there is a supernatural but visible kingdom in which men of all races and classes can meet in fellowship as brethren, finding in it all that heart can wish for here, and hopes of fellowship with all that is best in human nature in the Paradise which is above. Tell them that in this Kingdom everything is real, a ministry which really represents Christ, a gospel which consists of real facts deeply affecting all nature, ordinances which are filled with the reality of life, and can make men live indeed. Publish this gospel, commending yourselves by the manifestation of the truth to every man's conscience, and you will draw to yourselves hearts which are longing for reality. The people are finding out the idols are nothing in the world, and that there is no God but one. Show them, lovingly and really, that one true God as He is manifested, through your ministry, in Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life of men. You are sent by the Church to do among them a work which is supernatural and powers above nature are in you to enable you to do it. Show that, humble in yourselves, you have full faith in your office and calling. Men will feel then that God is with you and will be drawn to Him in Whom you believe.

And now, having thus endeavoured to encourage you, those of you especially whose work is distinctly missionary, and at the same time, so far as I can, to share with you and your great work, let me go on to give you such counsels as I am able in matters of practical difficulty, which are connected with it more or less nearly, and on which I seem bound, in my spiritual relations to you, by God's gracious aid, to guide you aright. As, too, some of these matters are of a delicate and perplexing nature in which prejudice and party spirit may bias and mislead the judgment, let me begin by solemnly invoking the aid of the All Wise Spirit of the Living God, for myself, that I may speak with wisdom, and yet with boldness, as I ought to speak, and for you, that what God may indeed give me to say may assist your illuminated judgment.

First, I would invite you to do your utmost to carry out the exhortations of that pastoral letter of the Bishops of India, which is dated in March of last year. At the close of 1874, in conformity with the recommendations of the Archbishops in England we kept St. Andrew's Day, as a day of Intercession. In future, however, it may be best to restrict ourselves to the seasons of Epiphany and Whitsuntide, as being those which are recommended in the letter, and I shall be glad of your advice at our conference to-morrow as to the course which should be followed in order to give full effect to the recommendations. The prayer which is needed above all others is that which our Lord Himself prescribed that the Church should make to the Lord of the harvest. At the present time it is almost impossible to find men in England who will devote themselves to this labour. It seems, indeed, as though we had not as yet the grace which is needed for the stupendous undertaking which is before us, and therefore there is little else that we can now do but cast ourselves in the profoundest humility before the Footstool of the Eternal, and ask him by His Almighty power, and out of his boundless generosity, to create in us the will and the powers which can perform this work.

Next, it may be well that we should consider, and perhaps confer together, as indeed one of you has intimated that he will ask us to do, on the question of cooperation with persons of other communions on the work of evangelization. We find ourselves here thrown among many fellow Christians who organically are divided from us, as they have in view the conversion of those whom we too desire to bring to Christ, what is to be our relation towards them? Are we to sink all differences and work together as if we were wholly one? Now there can be no doubt that we should do all that is in our power to minimize differences, and that we should not only recognize but heartily thank God for the zeal and other graces which they possess and for whatever is the manifest work of His Spirit in them, and that we should love them as followers of the same Lord and show all kindness towards them, and that under some circumstances we may meet them and confer with them. Among them, doubtless there are those whom we cannot but highly honour for their work's sake, as for instance Dr. John Wilson. What we cannot rightly do, as it appears to me, is to treat questions of organism and corporate life as matters of indifference. To me, indeed, such a policy seems to be little less than fatal. To them on such subject indifference is natural, and can be shown without violence to conscience. Their indifference is not inconsistent with the religious position which they have taken up, and on which they stand; because to them the Catholic Church is an invisible entity, and the bonds of Christianity are mainly or wholly of an inorganic and non-external kind. Our position, on the other hand, and especially the position of us who are clergy, is of quite another sort. Avowedly; we belong to an "order," and we are admitted to that order on the basis of the Apostolic succession, which we thus profess to be essential to the full validity of a Christian ministry, and to be the ground of our own. Rubrics, prayers, the imposition of episcopal hands, and the words of ordination, bear to this an unimpeachable witness, and pledge us to it. This, too, combined as it is with the constant profession of the Christian creeds in our daily office and in our approach to the Holy Communion, commits us to the acceptance of faith in one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church—in the outward and historic sense of those words, and in distinction from the pseudo-spiritual interpretation—as fundamental and necessary to salvation; while in accordance with this our services repudiate the possibility of treating the Sacraments of the Gospel as only figures of divine gifts, and make us, in them, as the real representatives of the one Mediator, actual channels of His grace. Now, either this position is as sound as it is high, or it is baseless. If it is sound, as we must believe, or we should not have sought to place ourselves on it, can we safely act in contradiction to it? Can we behave as if our orders were an unreality, and as if those who are otherwise ordained were as much ministers of Christ as ourselves, without some betrayal of our trust? Or can we reject the visibility of the Church without verging on practical heresy? or can we fully co-operate with those to whom the sacraments are only figures, without denying that grace and truth came by Jesus Christ? I put these questions, not as judging those who out of real charity may have gone lengths of comprehension which cool reflection can hardly justify, but simply as desiring to invite a thorough investigation of the subject. Disunion among Christians is one of those sins which in the present age most calls for humiliation and repentance, and every effort should be made to recover external unity. But there can be no real union which is not union in Christ and in truth. All other unions, specious though they may sometimes seem, tend but to perpetuate and intensify separation. I must confess, too, that I see no good which is likely to arise from conferences like that at Allahabad in 1873, when men organically divided meet to recognize division as harmless and indifferent, and practically declared that there can be real union of soul without organic and external agreement, as if the "one body" was not the essential counterpart of the "one spirit." I shall be glad, however, if by conferring together, we can lay down principles of action which may contribute, however slightly at first, to a concord, true so far as it can go, in the love of Christ.

Further, I would invite your serious attention to the subject of education regarded as a missionary agency, and to the principles on which it should be based as an instrument of conversion. I greatly regret that more has not been done for those among our promising converts who might have been fitted to go forth in the strength of high Christian intelligence and devotion to influence their unbelieving countrymen. Work of this kind done even among a small number of converts, if done well, would have born fruit a hundredfold and the policy which has aimed rather at the education of unbelievers is, as I think, a great mistake. But looking at the latter work in itself, I would now discuss its principles. The common system may be thus described. Unbelievers are invited to a school, and in addition to a general education receive in it instruction in the Christian faith. The word of God is put into their hands. Not only its biographies and history and morals are set before them, but some of the chief mysteries of our religion are expounded to unbelieving minds. In our own schools the results of this system has been confessedly almost nothing, but we need not try it only by its results. I would rather test it by its accordance with our Lord's own method, accordant as that is with reason and with the very nature of the work which we have to do. Our Lord, especially in His parables, which are characteristic of His system as a Prophet, taught men as they could bear it. To men whose intelligence was clouded by sin He showed truth in a cloud, veiling it, yet with a veil so slight that if there was but a will to lift up the curtain they would see the truth itself His object was to reach the mind through the moral sense and through the heart. If there was a desire to know the truth, He met that desire; and as the desire grew His revelation of Himself became clearer and clearer. If the desire was wanting, having tested it, He withdrew His revelations, putting back into its sheath that sword of the spirit which is a discerner of men's hearts. There was in Him no attempt to force, no bringing of souls which were unthirsty to the fountain, and compelling them to drink of the waters of life; but where there was a thirst He satisfied it, and as the thirst grew He quenched it more and evermore. Is this what we are doing? It seems to me that we are not. We seem rather to think that we can make men Christians without their will, and that if we make them Christians in knowledge, we shall make them also, at least in some cases, Christians in heart. Labour of this sort has been, and I fear will continue to be, labour in vain. Yet, I do say that no efforts should be made to leaven India, now growing in intelligence, with such truth as may help in due time to bring her people to our Lord's feet. I do but ask that we should recognize the actual condition of the people and that content with what is possible, we should (1) teach that natural religion which they are able to receive and (2) give such veiled parabolic intimations of the Christian mysteries as may both create a thirst for more knowledge, and in part, where thirst arises, quench it. But there should be no casting of pearls before those who cannot discern their value. Mysteries are revealed only to the meek and childlike, and it is neither wise nor right to cast them down before souls which are still hard and sensualized; who will but learn to treat them with the contempt that familiarity engenders, or even growing in hardness to trample them in blind scorn beneath their feet. Certainly, the question of missionary schools is one demanding our most serious consideration, and as I know that many of our missionaries are doubtful of their usefulness, so also I believe that a reform is needed in the methods by which their end is sought. On this subject I may add that when in England I called the attention of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the need which existed for an educational series suited to the unbelievers of India who attend our mission schools, and that steps were taken which should result in an issue of such a set of books. Bishop Claughton, Dr. Hessey, General Tremenheere and others who assembled to discuss the matter, concurred in the principles on which it should be constructed, and we shall be provided, I hope, at no very distant period, through the Society, which is anxious to assist us, with this important aid to the performance of this branch of our missionary work. I pass now to subjects connected with our worship, and I charge you to do all that is in your power to promote an high reverence among those committed to your charge, because reverence is really the body which has true faith for its soul. In particular, as it is the centre from which all else which is living radiates, cultivate in them reverence in the worship offered by them in Holy Communion. This too is a lesson which our missionary congregations, though not these exclusively, need to learn; because among the Christians of this land the opinion is too common that this holy ordinance is commemoration of our Lord's sacrifice manwards only, and not also before God in the highest heavens. Even if it were but a sign of the atoning act, how solemnly should we approach it, handle it, receive it, for we revere even the pictures of those whom we love, and especially of the departed; but if in it we really though spiritually stand before the Sacrifice itself, and feast upon the Victim of Calvary, with what awe, loving indeed and thankful and joyful yet solemn, should we draw near, feeling that the very place in which we stand is holy ground. And you will teach this best by your own example. True reverence, shown by your care of buildings devoted to worship, of the Holy Table with its appointments, of the sacred vessels, shown too by your whole demeanour, as of one who feels and is conscious that his Lord is mysteriously beside Him, will pass from you to them, and will spread by its influence into a sobriety and sanctity of their daily conduct, as they learn that their whole life circles day by day around their Lord's Cross. As a part, too, of this reverence, plead our Lord's death on every Lord's day, looking on it as that from which all other worship derives its power. If our work is to have real vitality, it must be through that Name Which is above every name, and how can we in full power speak that Name before the Throne except when we perform that act in which His obedience reached its consummation, and say through Him the slain Lamb, to the Father,—Bless us, for His Name's and for His Atonement's sake. Be careful too in obeying the directions of the Church, particularly in the more important rubrics. In a few places the elements are not placed on the Holy Table at the time prescribed for their oblation, and that in some cases because credence tables are not provided. In this, as in all besides, show your scrupulous care.

It is of a matter not so much of reverence as of obedience that I would next speak to you. In the administration of the Sacrament the rubric prescribes the repetition of the words severally to each communicant, and thus administration by railful at a time is rubrically forbidden. Yet when a single priest must administer to perhaps a hundred persons, separate administration is almost an impossibility—certainly in the hot season, and when a service prolonged until the sun is high creates a very serious difficulty. I can claim for us no right or power to alter rubrics, but in a case amounting almost to a necessity, I would bring to your notice a suggestion lately made in England, with a different object by a lover of peace. The suggestion is, that the administrator beginning with general recitation of the whole form of administration should afterwards individually say only the former or the latter portion. The matter seems at least worthy of our consideration, as a practical remedy for what amounts in this land to almost a physical difficulty, and as free from those serious and even doctrinal objections to which railful administration is open. In our conference I may ask your opinion upon this subject.

And now bear with me, my dear brethren, if I proceed to ask those few among you who celebrate the Communion in the evening, to abstain from a practice which has no sanction in past history, and which has no precedent even among those who do not conform to the Church. In Apostolic times gross irreverence prompted the transference of time to those early hours in which souls could give to Christ the first-fruits of their refreshed powers; and here in this lands where early rising is the custom, why should men bring their jaded bodies to their chief service, and offer to their risen Saviour the refuse of His own day? I can respect the kindly motives which may have influenced you to an act which the Church has not forbidden only because it never conceived of it as possible; but I must not hesitate to say that the whole spirit of our Liturgy condemns it, and to remind you that there is a danger lest evils analogous to those which occurred at Corinth may spring up, and lest men fail to discern the Lord's Body, and so bring on themselves the judgments which such irreverence involves.

Distinct from this, yet not wholly unconnected with it, I must ask you all to promote by every influence in your power that attendance at church in the morning which is the exception in this part of India, but in Calcutta itself is, as I am informed, the rule. A Lord's day unsanctified is, I fear, too commonly the result of this deferred devotion, and, though, in the case of some persons, weakness may render it inevitable, such excuse is very far from universal, and in Bombay, I fear, that the Lord's Day is even desecrated by exciting amusement—as for example by the meeting of the hounds, and is treated as a common holiday rather than a most holy day. Such evils as this last are best met by open denunciation, and, when occasion requires, you will, I am sure, not scruple to condemn them, as you will also do your utmost to promote the religious observance of the Lord's own day.

But I return to Holy Communion, and as I have counselled reverence, so I feel bound not to withhold my own judgment on controverted questions of ritual which are related to it. Such questions at present do not, except remotely, concern us, and I might perhaps excuse myself from reference to them, but as those who are called ritualists are now everywhere spoken against, and as their unpopularity is in many respects unreasonable and undeserved, I think it my duty, as a bishop, to state as my opinion that the Church owes to them a great deal, and that they have done much to create and foster reverence in worship. Also though forms and ceremonies must bear relation to the feeling of the people who use them, and though obsolete usages, however significant, cannot rightly be introduced to unwilling congregations, and though among ourselves generally advance to a higher ritual, does not seem desirable,—in itself I consider that a special vestment for the Holy Communion is a fitting recognition of its dignity, and is suited, when it can be wisely introduced, to promote reverence. I consider also that in general we of the English Church err on the side of defect in ceremony, rather than of excess, and that greater ceremoniousness and externality in all worship might with advantage be introduced, particularly in missionary congregations; as, for example, in bowing reverently to acknowledge God's presence in His Sanctuary, and at the holy name of Jesus. Religion is treated among us too much as if it was only mental and internal; whereas to use the memorable words of Bishop Butler: "Your chief business is to endeavour to beget a practical sense of religion upon men's hearts, as what they acknowledge their belief of, and profess they ought to conform themselves to. And this is to be done by keeping up, as we are able, the form and face of religion with decency and reverence, and in such a degree as to bring the thoughts of religion often to their minds; and then endeavouriong to make this form more and more subservient to promote the reality and power of it. *The form of religion may indeed be where there is little of the thing itself, but the religion itself cannot be preserved amongst mankind without the form.* And this form frequently occurring in some instance or other of it will be a frequent admonition to bad men to repent and to good men to grow better, and also be the means of their doing so."—Charge to the Clergy of Durham p. 272. Yet I deprecate that excessive minuteness, and if I may say so, fussiness of ceremonial, which, violationg simplicity, detracts from the severe dignity of holy worship, and I still more deprecate all imitations of Latin and continental usages. To be Catholic we need not be Roman, and we have no need to be ashamed of our own English branch of the Apostolic Church. The English Church in its first origin was independent of Rome, and having once freed itself from the yoke of the Papacy will never submit to it again.

I believe, too, that the "eastward position," like the use of a special vestment, is at once in accordance with the rubric, and the most suitable expression of the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist; the priest who thus stands representing the relations which he holds as the leader and representative of the people, going on as if in front of them into God's presence, and carrying them, in union with Christ, the sole High Priest, up to the very Throne of God. And as for the common objection involved in the phrase, "turning his back upon the people," it is enough to remind objectors that colonels at the head of their regiments cast not insults on their soldiers when they go before them, nor those who head a charge, when they show the way to those who follow after.

Looking, too, at the whole question, I am of opinion that a policy of liberty, as distinguished from an impossible attempt to enforce a rigid uniformity, is best suited to the condition of the Church of England in the present day. Liberty carries in itself the correction of such evils as may arise under it, and within the limits imposed by the creeds and a common liturgy we need not distrust it, more especially if we regard it in the Church as the necessary correlate of great liberty in common life and in affairs of state. Moreover, the activity of thought and the critical temper which everywhere prevail, demanding, from every institution, a reason for its existence, and an account of itself, which will stand the most searching tests, necessarily disarrange established settlements and enforce adaptation to circumstances which have changed greatly. The nineteenth century is not the sixteenth, and the Church which reformed itself once is not bound by the traditions of the Georgian age. In many things the Church *must* thus change with the time; and that the changes may be wise freedom must be allowed for various developments; which, diverse and incongruous at first, will in time be harmonized, as what is really good in each appears, and the worthless accompaniments are seen also. Certainly, there have been grave defects in the Church of England, which those who love her best may admit frankly, and a want of elasticity which has hindered her in the performance of many of her greatest duties and in a time of transition like the present when society is as it were re-arranging herself to meet altered circumstances, I for my part would trust, even when I tried to moderate her too wilful and impetuous children, believing them not to be unloyal to her interests and even ready to be guided when the reins are firmly grasped by strong unfearing hands. I have no faith in law as a remedy for spiritual difficulties, and spirit is too free for any hard law to govern it. The true remedy for our troubles is the full development of that legitimate authority of the Church which alone is either able or entitled to cure them. Give to the Church free action in her synods and convocations, and she will create sobriety and peace, for the God of peace is in her. Meanwhile, let us all act in the spirit of St. Paul's precept, when he says: "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind"; forbearing towards others, strict and conscientious towards ourselves; loving truth, yet avoiding judgment of others, and doing all things in charity.

There is but one other subject on which I must say something, but that a grave one in the present temper of our countrymen—absolution. Forgiveness of sin must always be the chief need of men, and a main office of the Church. Accordingly, when you were admitted to the order of priesthood you received the Holy Ghost for your "office in the Church of God," and, as part of your ordination gift, you received the power of absolving from sin or withholding absolution. That power, of course, is delegated and ministerial, and is not exercised by you as separated from him in Whom it inheres, but on His behalf, and in His name Who alone pardons and punishes. Yet it is a real power, and our Lord Who commits it to you is as true and real in this as in all His ordinances. What He said He literally meant, and in this respect, as in all others, you are not a figurative Jewish priest but a real representative of the true Aaron. To souls penitent, burdened with an intolerable load of guilt, and crushed by a sense of sin which is the greatest of all agonies, you, though men, are entitled to say, in the name of the Son of Man who has power on earth to forgive sins, 'Son, thy sins are forgiven thee, go in peace!' This you can declare and pronounce, not as mere teachers and preachers, but as entrusted with the power of the keys, representing Him Who opens and shuts Heaven. You may err, indeed, you may exclude one whom Christ will yet admit, or you may absolve one who is no true penitent, because all the work which man can do, however high, must partake of man's imperfections and infirmities; and therefore in order to exercise your functions duly, you need to live very near to God, and to walk with great care and circumspection, profoundly distrustful of self, leaning only and always on our Lord's strength and wisdom. Yet such is your office. And human souls need it, and will seek it, despite of all prejudice, in time of need. The weary and heavy-laden will in times of spiritual anguish seek this remedy, or seek some less divine form of it, if this is withheld. The Wesleyans know this, and in their class-meetings, and the confessions which they there make, bear witness to its necessity, though they supply it but imperfectly, I fear, also in a way which must conduce to unreality of heart. If then your aid is sought you are bound by your office to give it, and to do what in you lies, by counsel as well as absolution, to "bind up the broken-hearted" on your loving Lord's behalf. Yet at the same time, as to private in distinction from public absolution, the teaching of our Church seems clearly to instruct us that we should deal with men as free to seek our aid, or not to seek it, just as their souls require. In this respect we are physicians, and as the art of a physician has for its object to produce that soundness of body which will make men independent of his care, so our Church would seem to show us that a true guide of souls will teach men to be a law to themselves, having their delight in the law of God, and thus, while they seek his aid in sickness or spiritual perplexity, to seek it in order that they may guide themselves. Thus while you should be ready to give all aid, and while at times of conversion and recovery from great sin, you should do the part of the good shepherd, and carry the lost sheep upon your shoulders, till he has again found the fold, you should, I think, encourage him to walk afterwards in real freedom, using confession, or not using it, as God may lead him, and not teaching him to lean too much upon your care. Thus, as it seems to me, you will form that manliness, yet at the same time tenderness, of soul, which is a characteristic of our genuine English religion, and avoid that excess of supervision which, on the continent, has helped to make religion feminine, and driven out into actual estrangement the stronger sex.

And now I must conclude, and in concluding let me urge you, as I would also urge myself, to labour with all diligence in prayer and every work of your office, that your ministry may be hearty and real, and that you may do what you can, though it be but little, for that Divine Lord, Whose you are and Whom you serve. If you consider the work which should be done in this land of heathen darkness, and recollect how few there are who are engaged upon it, your hearts may be disposed to sink within you, and to feel that all which can be done is nothing. But take courage. The kingdom of heaven in its beginnings seems small and insignificant, as a grain of mustard seed, but that little seed has grown and will continue growing, until those birds of the air, which are the nations of the earth, find rest and shelter in its spreading branches. Cast then, my dear brother, I would say to each one among you, cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days. Let thy prayer be: "Show thy servants thy work," and if, when it is shown, thou doest it, the generations which come after us shall see the idols fall before the Cross of Jesus, and the knees, which now bend not to Him, bow before His Glorious Name. Live for Him. For what else should we live on earth, or what can earth give in comparison with Him? "In the morning" of thy life, if thou art young "sow thy seed," and "in the evening" if grey hairs are over thee, "withhold not thine hand." Work with a single eye, and God will prosper thee. Follow truth whithersoever it leads, and thou shalt find it more and more fully. Be at peace with all men. Live by charity, and when the night of thy short day cometh, and thy work on earth ceases, thy loving Lord, Who all along has been thy Guide, will meet thee on the borders of the dark valley, and leading thee hereafter to the vision of His own all-perfect beauty, will make thee to lie down in one long changeless blissful satisfying rest.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CURE OF SNAKE-BITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give this letter a prominent place in your esteemed journal.

I have been some years away from Calcutta; but hearing of experiments being tried for the cure of snake-bites, I thought it but fair to come here, and announce that I am prepared to cure and restore to health any animal bit by any snake whatever. I ask nothing but a fair trial. Will you please let the public know if Government has declared what reward it is prepared to give for making this recipé generally known.

The following trials were made in the General Hospital before a number of doctors, to whom I am an utter stranger.

1st day, last Monday, I was told to call again. I called on Tuesday, and told the Chief Doctor to fix a day and hour. He fixed on Wednesday. I went and did not find him punctual, I however told the servant to get a dog bit by a snake in my presence; it was done, I applied my remedy, and cured the dog, and opened the doors. Shortly after the Doctors entered the room, and I told them what I had done. The Chief Doctor objected to this, and got another dog, and selected a snake himself, and made a servant apply it to the inner thigh of the dog. I requested him and others to leave the room, when I applied my remedy, and cured it again; then I threw open the doors, and allowed a sufficient time for the doctors to satisfy themselves that the bitten dog was beyond the reach of harm. The Chief Doctor wanted a further trial; he collected poison from four or five snakes, and injected it into the dog by an incision of several inches depth. I told him that no animal is bit in this fashion by poisonous snakes, and that the dog would die, but still I applied my remedy and the dog survived full twenty minutes, and then succumbed. The Doctor then told me to call on Friday 3 o'clock.

2nd day I went at the time appointed, and the Doctors—I do not know why—went through the same process of collecting poison from several snakes and the same incision of several inches deep into the dog. I again told them that it was of no use, as snakes never collect their poison, and unitedly inject it into the deeper parts of the body when they bite. Still I tried, and the dog survived full thirty minutes. I feel great regret that the Doctors did not themselves see the unfairness of this last test. I am prepared to deal with any snake poison injected in the natural way, not otherwise, and I object to any servant or strangers being in the room when I apply my remedy. Undue advantage may be taken of it. I am prepared to exhibit publicly, or before select people, if I am assured, on certain authority, of the reward said to be in reserve for such cures.

GREGORY PETER.

January 11, 1875.

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PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS ENEMIES.

(Saturday Review.)

When France was overrun by her conquerors, the French were especially struck with one custom which they observed to prevail among the invaders. If a private soldier happened to displease an officer, his superior forthwith gave him a good beating, as if he were a slave or a dog. To a Frenchman of the humblest degree this would have been a mortal insult, but the French observed that the German soldiers took their punishment as a matter of course, and as the most natural thing in the world. It was merely a way of behaving that was in fashion in Germany. Prince Bismarck is the representative man of Germany, and no German custom comes amiss to him. When anything happens in the German Parliament to provoke him he behaves like an angry German officer who thinks that a private soldier has been impertinent to him. He lays about him right and left. He does not indeed use his fist. But he uses the whip of a very abusive tongue. He has no anxious thoughts about his dignity, or about the respect due to the representatives of his nation. He says what he pleases, and cares for nothing but his cuts stinging. The strange scene that was witnessed last week in Berlin could not have been seen in any other Parliament than a German one, and Prince Bismarck's brothers and friends in arms considered that he laid about him in a very handsome and telling manner, and had given a very proper dressing to a pestilent Ultramontane who had shown much the same insubordination as a private soldier who had ventured to appropriate a clock to which his commanding officer had taken a fancy. We must be content to adopt the philosophy of the French, and to say that if these are German manners, the Germans are welcome to them. Prince Bismarck is the greatest subject in Europe, and yet, being a German among Germans, he chose to rival the violence and personalities of a drayman. But then he is a German; he was speaking in a German Parliament, and it was a German whom he abused. And if we once accept the situation, and look on things from the standpoint of Berlin, we must say that the Prince was, on the whole, right. The member who offended him was a scarcely concealed enemy, not only of Prince Bismarck, but of the German Empire. He was a friend of the Ultramontane enemies of Prince Bismarck, and had recently stated in his place as a member of the Bavarian Parliament that it was no use raising fresh soldiers for Germany, as in the next war they would all desert. He chose to speak of Kullmann as a maniac. He attributed the recognition of Spain to Prince Bismarck's anger at the attempt made to assassinate him. He spoke of Russia as alienated altogether from Germany. He depicted Prince Bismarck as constantly endeavouring to stir up bad blood with France, and to provoke a new war; and he complained that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the State Council was never called together, and that Prince Bismarck managed matters exactly as he pleased, without ever giving the representatives of the minor States an opportunity of discussing his policy or knowing what it was. In short, he strung together everything he could think of that would be most likely to irritate the Prince, and to lower his reputation. He, as it were went off with Prince Bismarck's clock publicly, and held it aloft in his exultation. Prince Bismarck was down on him in a moment, and banged him about as if he had been a larcenous private soldier.

The Prince's answer was substantially very simple. Everything that he does to shape the foreign policy of Germany is immediately made known to the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, any one of whom might call the Committee together if he pleased. But, as no one thinks of questioning what Prince Bismarck considers right, the Committee never meets; and this is very natural, for the representatives, of the minor States know that Prince Bismarck would get his own way however much the Committee might meet, and to seem to question his exclusive authority might be taken as indicative of a wish to show that he has not all Germany with him; and as things now stand he has all Germany with him in the sense that the minor States see no course before them but to follow his lead. In return, statesmen from the minor States are associated with him in carrying out his policy, and more particularly the late Bavarian Premier has been made Ambassador at Paris. The recognition of Spain was simply a set-off to the murder of Schmidt. Prince Bismarck is delighted to say that the days are gone by when foreigners could maltreat Germans with impunity. It is now as dangerous to touch a German as it used to be to hurt the hair of an Englishman's or an American's head. The recognition of Spain was not, indeed, as Prince Bismarck candidly avowed, the form of reprisal for the murder of Schmidt which would have gratified his natural man. What he would have really liked to do was to have sent a German gunboat to Spain, captured some Carlist officer or other, and hanged him up on the sea-shore. But we are too pacific now-a-days for that sort of thing, and so, instead of a chance Carlist being hanged, Serrano was recognized. Russia would not do as Germany had done; but then Schmidt was not a Russian; and as to Russia and Germany, they had been close friends for a century, and their relations are too well established to be "hurt by Lilliputian shots." This was one of the bangs given to the Bavarian private and in one sense it was certainly very heavy. But calling Kulmann a maniac was what most hurt the Prince's feelings. Kulmann was not a maniac. He was a very sensible man in his way, and Prince Bismarck had a most instructive conversation with him, in which the assassin explained that he had no animosity whatever against the Prince personally, but had tried to kill him because Prince Bismarck had offended his party; and Kulmann went on to say that his party was the Centre party, so that, as the Prince declared Kullmann did belong to the party of his Parliamentary adversaries, and will stick to their coat-tails however much they may try to get rid of him. This is in a way perfectly true. Kullmann sticks to the coat-tails of the Ultramontanes just in the way in which the murderers of the Archbishop of Paris stick to the coat-tails of the Republican party in France. The bitterness of political warfare impels the fanaticism or shelters the ruffianism of a few extreme men, and it is inevitable that the deeds of these extreme men should taint the reputation of many who sincerely abhor and lament what they do. And even they are very often ready to palliate atrocities, and to seek for their origin in the conduct of political adversaries. The leading spokesman of the Ultramontanes, Herr Windthorst, followed Prince Bismarck, and tried to come to the relief of his Bavarian ally. But he was soon demolished by the Prince, who brought to his recollection that he had excused Kullmann on the ground that he acted under excitement, and that this excitement must be laid to the door of those who had first awakened it. Leaving taste and manners and the dignity of the Chancellorship out of the question, it must be acknowledged that Prince Bismarck had much the best of the encounter.

The next day the Prince made another great speech, but this time he had no personal enemy to attack. It was the whole Ultramontane party, and the Pope as its head, that he challenged. The German Government has come to the resolution to cancel the post of Envoy to the Vatican; and this is done partly because the Pope having now no temporal sovereignty, there is no particular occasion for having an Envoy accredited to him, but principally to make known to all the world that the Pope is, and long has been, the enemy of Germany. To demonstrate this, Prince Bismarck gave his history of the origin of the war with France. The disposition of Rome to see its best chance of carrying its ends in fostering the embarrassments of the Powers it distrusts was illustrated by a piece of secret history which Prince Bismarck thought he might now properly reveal. In 1869 Würtemberg happened to have some cause of remonstrance with Rome and the Papal Nuncio informed the Würtemberg Envoy that it was only in America, and perhaps England and Belgium, that the Church was free. "In all other countries the Church had to look to revolution as the sole means of securing her rightful position." In complete accordance with this policy the Emperor Napoleon was driven by the clerical party into the war which cost him his throne. This has often been surmised, but Prince Bismarck now states it as a positive fact to which he can testify. The Emperor was dragged into the war by the Jesuits. He struggled hard to resist the influences which the Jesuits brought to bear on him. In the eleventh hour he determined to maintain peace, and he stuck to this determination for thirty minutes. Then he succumbed, and war was declared to please Rome; and Prince Bismarck states that he is in possession of conclusive evidence to show that, if France had been successful, the Œcumenical Council was intended to resume its sittings and come to votes very different from those at which it had arrived before the war suspended its operations. What this comes to is that, while others believe, Prince Bismarck knows, that the party dominant at Rome actively engages in intrigues the object of which is to bring about political changes by revolutionary wars and other violent means. That Rome has always claimed the right to exercise some sort of power, direct or indirect, over temporal sovereigns, is beyond question, and any one who is not familiar with the history of the questions to which this pretension has given rise may find his wants supplied in a letter contained in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which is as lively and vigorous in style as it is forcible in reasoning and rich in knowledge. The point that really comes home to each nation is not whether Rome considers itself authorized to interfere in temporal affairs and striving to bring about as against them a political revolution, or war, or some great catastrophe, in the interest of the Church. Prince Bismarck states in the most unequivocal way that such interference is now going on, and for at least five years has been going on, with regard to Germany, and the majority of the German Parliament fully believe him. The consequence is that excitement with causing which his Ultramontane adversary taunted Prince Bismarck is very fierce in Germany just now, and very widely spread; and it so happens that at the present moment to the excitement of a religious struggle is added the excitement of the trial of Count Arnim. We now know what are the precise charges against Count Arnim, but the real gravity and pertinency of those charges can hardly be fairly estimated until light has been thrown on the evidence which may be produced both against Count Arnim and for him.

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RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON TURKEY.

(Saturday Review.)

The explanation of Russian designs on Turkey which has lately been published in the St. Petersburg *Golos* is probably accurate, if it is not official. The newspaper press, which sometimes worries and alarms Constitutional Ministers, is one of the handiest and most useful instruments of a despotic Government. Although Russian journals never publish anything distasteful to the authorities, they can always be disavowed. If it is desired either to deceive foreign States, or to accustom them to schemes not yet formally avowed, an article in a newspaper is a more convenient form of communication than a despatch. Another advantage of inspired journals is that they seem to suggest as the national wish any policy which the Government may desire to recommend to its subjects. Recent experience shows that Russian policy is often announced in newspapers at the same time at which it is officially or extra-officially disavowed. When Count Schouvaloff gave the English Government the personal assurance of the Emperor Alexander that Khiva would be evacuated after it should have been occupied, the journals of St. Petersburgh and Moscow ridiculed the suggestion that any Russian conquest could be abandoned in deference to the wishes of England. The event showed that the newspapers were well informed, and that the Emperor and his confidential Envoy were mistaken. It is not improbable that in diplomatic communications the proceedings of Russia in respect to the Austrian Commercial Treaty with Roumania may have been professedly reconciled with the stipulations of treaties, and with the rights of the Turkish Government. The semi-official organ of the Russian Government states, with calculated cynicism, that the recognition of the claims of the Principalities to conclude treaties without the sanction of the Porte is part of a policy which is to result in the peaceful dismemberment of Turkey. Russia, in the conventional phrase, always retains her interest in the welfare of the Christian subjects of Turkey. As the Porte exercises no kind of control over the domestic affairs of the Principalities, intervention in the matter of a commercial treaty can scarcely proceed from pure philanthropy.

One of the purposes of the manifesto is to proclaim the continuance of the union which has been established among the three great military Empires; and it is at least possible that, under the form of professions of confidence, the Russian Government may intend to convey a hint to one of its two allies. The concurrence of Germany with Austria is attributed to two motives which are equally imaginary. It is supposed that Prince Bismarck may have wished to show his gratitude for the recognition of Serrano, and that he may also have desired to make himself a party to an Oriental arrangement. The relations between Germany and Austria are not at the present moment extraordinarily cordial; and no settlement of the Eastern question is likely to be successful without the previous assent of the most powerful State on the continent. The Prussian Correspondent of the *Times*, who is apparently sometimes in the secrets of the Cabinet of Berlin, explains the action of Germany by a confused and unmeaning statement about the demand of the German population for additional supplies of provisions. No Austrian treaty would in any way facilitate the importation of Danubian wheat into Prussia. It would appear that, perhaps from regard to the Prussian Prince who reigns in Roumania, the German Government is disposed to promote the independence of the province. The main object of the Russian writer is to intimate that the measure adopted in concert by the three Courts was a slight to England, and perhaps to France. It seems that the Porte answered their joint demand without consulting the English Ambassador; and Russia naturally exults in one among many proofs that English influence in the East is declining. It would be too much to expect that great Powers should concern themselves with the provisions of treaties. It would have been easy to induce the Roumanian Government to obtain the sanction of the Porte to an arrangement which may perhaps be beneficial. It seems probable that the object of Austria may be rather commercial than political, although there has for some time past been an approximation between Austrian and Russian policy at Constantinople. The permanent interests of States afford a safer guide to their conduct than any special measures which may be suggested by temporary motives. It is possible that Austrian statesmen may favour the practical detachment of Roumania from Turkish sovereignty, but it will never be their policy to countenance an extension of the influence which Russia hopes to establish in the valley of the Danube. If the English Government hereafter persists in its traditional opposition to Russian designs, it may confidently reckon on the co-operation of Austria.

The author of an article in the *Quarterly Review* on Provincial Turkey, who evidently possesses unusual familiarity with Eastern affairs, has the boldness to advocate the policy which was proposed twenty years ago by the Emperor Nicholas to the English Government. If the affairs of England were directed absolutely by Napoleon or by Bismarck it might be possible to try the daring experiment of dividing the Turkish dominions between the two Powers which have long contended for supremacy in the East. The writer proposes that the European provinces should be allowed to fall under the influence or the direct administration of Russia, while Egypt and the countries bordering on the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf should be made dependencies of England. It is a sufficient, if not a satisfactory, answer to the suggestion that no Minister holding power at the will of a Parliamentary majority will ever undertake so vast and perilous a combination. The author of the essay may perhaps have described correctly the decay of Turkish society in consequence of the levelling and centralizing system which was commenced by the father of the present Sultan. For the local aristocracy of the purely Mahometan provinces modern practice has substituted corrupt agents of the Government, whose function to amass money for themselves, and to remit a share of their gains to their patrons at Constantinople. It may be true that a perverse imitation of the worst peculiarities of modern Europe has rendered Turkey incapable of self-defence; but even if it were otherwise possible that England should concert with Russia a scheme of partition, it would be necessary to reckon with Austria, with Germany, and with France. Europe may hereafter acquiesce in the transfer to English administrators of the commercial management for the common good of the Suez Canal; but a claim of sovereignty over Egypt itself would be unanimously resented. The comparatively unambitious policy of protecting the Turkish Empire as long as possible is more practicable, and perhaps it may in itself be more expedient. One strong reason for discouraging and postponing territorial revolutions is to be found in the inevitable progress of sound economical doctrine. A chief motive of the ambition of Russia is the desire to extend the region from which foreign commerce may be excluded. When the same fallacies prevailed in England, successful efforts were made to acquire possessions in all parts of the world. Since the adoption of the principles of Free-trade England has ceased to covet additional colonies; and it is only after long controversy that the petty annexation of the Fiji Islands has been effected by the present Government. When Russia in turn finds that Free-trade is a source of prosperity the appetite for annexation in Europe and in Asia may perhaps abate. Nations are slow in learning that it is possible to buy and sell to advantage without acquiring the freehold of the shop.

The insolent taunts addressed by Russian journalists to England form an instructive commentary on the project of the new Convention which is to be held at St. Petersburg for the reform of the laws of war. Pure benevolence abhorrent of human suffering finds vent in laws for enlisting and arming the whole population of the Empire, in proposals for facilitating invasion by regular armies, and in unprovoked insults to the only Great Power which has really and ostensibly adopted a policy of peace. On the outskirts of the Russian Empire the population is securing itself by general emigration against the beneficent organization which is to make every man a soldier, and to protect him by the novel laws of war. The Mahometans of the Crimea are escaping into Turkey, while the Russian Government is unable to control its solicitude for the Christian subjects of the Sultan. The Governments of the Continent yearly increase the intolerable burden of military service; but all of them, with the exception of Russia, may urge in excuse that their armaments may possibly be required for defensive purposes. Both France and Germany contemplate without disguise the renewal at some future time of their struggle, and Austria is from time to time menaced by Russia, and liable to political collisions with Germany. The enormous army of Russia can only be intended for purposes of conquest, which will, it may be presumed, be undertaken and conducted according to the strictest rules of philanthropy as taught at Brussels.

Sir John Lubbock's Manchester lecture on modern savages opens a curious question in his account of those Neilgherry Hill tribes among whom "the application of the thumb to the nose is regarded as a high form of respect." There seems reason to believe that there was a time when the same view was held by persons much nearer akin to ourselves than the Neilgherry Hill tribes. In the Bayeux tapestry every one who draws near to any royal or princely personage—to King Edward or to Duke William—is shown as making use of a gesture varying but very slightly from that which Sir John Lubbock finds among his modern savages. The person who makes a petition to the Prince holds up his hand, and, if his thumb is not quite made to touch his own nose, it is brought as near to the nose as it can be without touching it; this looks like a later and degenerate form of the practice of the Neilgherry Hill tribes. The holding up of the hand in various forms has always been a gesture of respect or devotion. And in showing such respect it might not seem unreasonable to bring the hand into actual contact with the head. Such a gesture might be taken as offering the service of both head and hand to the exalted person who is thus symbolically addressed. The practice would easily degenerate into the state in which it appears among the Hill tribes, in which the contact between the hand and the head is the smallest possible, being confined to the most distinct and, as it were, peninsular members of each. Next to this would come the gesture in the Bayeux tapestry, which stands to that of the Hill tribes in much the same relation in which blowing a kiss stands to a real kiss. It is the same kind of survival as when a man touches his hat, or merely lifts his whip, instead of actually uncovering his head; or when, instead of kneeling on the ground, that gesture is made which is so common in foreign churches, but which with us has almost gone out of use except in the courtesy of school-girls. All this may be thought plain enough, but there still remains the puzzle how a gesture which seems to have been thought reverential among ourselves only eight hundred years back, and which is still thought to be reverential in other parts of the world, has come to be deemed so specially contemptuous. Here is something like the opposite to a survival, the falling back on an ancient practice with a directly opposite meaning. The stages of this perverse process it would be worth while for inquirers into primitive culture to trace out.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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  Madras Railway.
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  Bombay Steam Ferries.
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North-Western Dak Company.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
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Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. „

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12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6	6	8	2	6
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6	6	13	0	0
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2 Gravy Spoons.........	12 „ at	6	6	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „ at	6	6	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto.........	12 „ at	7	0	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons				2	4	0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	7	0	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.........				1	5	0
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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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